

FBIS

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ISRAELYAN, BUSH STATEMENTS AT GENEVA NOTED

LD181836 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva April 18 TASS -- The Soviet Union has again shown the activity and initiative of its foreign policy, Viktor Israelyan, the head of the USSR delegation, stated today at the Conference on Disarmament. He drew the attention of the participants in the conference to Andrey Gromyko's letter to the U.N. secretary-general. The letter which has been circulated as an official document of the conference sets out the Soviet Union's considerations on matters aimed at limiting naval activity and naval arms and also maps out practical ways to lessen military confrontation in the sea and ocean expanses.

Viktor Israelyan emphasized that it is possible to restore international trust and inter-state dialogue, undermined by U.S. attempts at achieving one-sided military advantages, not through an ostentatiously peaceful rhetoric with which the Washington administration has now become lavish, but through concrete businesslike proposals taking into account the interest of all the negotiators.

An example of such rhetoric has been provided by today's speech at the conference by U.S. Vice President George Bush. That speech again confirmed that the Reagan administration's principle concern boils down "to touching up the facade" of its foreign policy in view of the forthcoming presidential elections and at the same time to creating a cover for U.S. plans to build up chemical armaments. It is also significant that George Bush devoted a considerable part of his speech to attempts at relieving the USA of responsibility for the break off of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

MATERIALS ON BUSH CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROPOSAL

PRAVDA 'Rejoinder'

PM181141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy "Rejoinder": "Hollow Boldness"]

[Text] So U.S. Vice President George Bush is coming to Geneva. This week he intends laying certain U.S. proposals for a "comprehensive global ban on chemical weapons" on the table at the Disarmament Conference.

Both U.S. President R. Reagan and Bush himself have already proclaimed these proposals to be "bold." Indeed, one cannot accuse the Washington strategists of a lack of "boldness."...

They are planning a courageous step in the field of diplomacy and propaganda and are ready to fearlessly run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. First, they are pulling a daring propaganda trick at the height of the election campaign in an attempt to depict the Republican administration as a peacemaker brandishing an olive branch. And second, they are fully resolved, in the words of THE WASHINGTON POST, to "break down Congress's opposition to the new chemical weapons production program" and, on the pretext of gaining "trump cards at the talks," to obtain \$1.1 billion for these purposes in fiscal 1985.

The tricksters from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency did not have sufficient experience and skill to devise a far-reaching operation. The draft convention prepared by them was scrapped. The matter was taken firmly in hand by Pentagon officials under the leadership of Assistant Defense Secretary R. Perle.

One of the most inquisitive Washington reporters -- W. Pincus -- reported that it was Perle himself who canceled the "disarmers'" project, delayed for a long time progress toward the conclusion of an agreement banning chemical weapons, and in recent months personally set about drawing up the U.S. proposals for Geneva. It is no secret to anyone on the banks of the Potomac that Perle is a past master at undermining talks and a dab hand at composing totally unacceptable U.S. conditions. Incidentally, he is well known as one of the authors of the notorious "zero option." And here Perle has tried to contrive such far-reaching" demands for verification of the observance of the convention that they can only lead to stalemate. That is the judgment of Western observers acquainted with his work.

Judging by transatlantic commentaries, one might as well stamp the newly hatched U.S. proposals with the Defense Department's seal, which depicts an eagle -- no, not with an olive branch, but with three deadly arrows in its claws.

The decision to dispatch Bush to Geneva with this Pentagon document was also a courageous one. He has a deserved reputation as an expert in the field of chemical weapons. Twice last year -- 13 July and 8 November -- the Vice President, as chairman of the Senate, gave the casting vote in favor of producing binary nerve gas ammunition. That is why the West has greeted so skeptically Bush's statements that he has gone to Geneva, "free from any prejudice and guided by high moral considerations." In a recent interview he stated: "We are really taking this to heart." What is "this" -- chemical disarmament, or rearmament? Judging by Bush's rich experience, one can assume the latter.

Boldness, as the saying goes, will see you through. Now the brave men of Washington want to conquer diplomatic Geneva with the aid of the Pentagon's "bold" initiative. Here one cannot help but recall the saying of the English poet of long ago, George Herbert: "You know, nothing can possibly be more rash than hollow boldness."

U.S. Stance Scored

PM181919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[I. Nikolayev article "Banning Chemical Weapons: Deeds, Not Subterfuges Are Needed"]

[Text] The Soviet Union consistently seeks a complete ban on chemical weapons. Let me recall that back in 1974 the USSR and other socialist countries put forward an initiative at the Geneva Disarmament Committee for concluding a convention on banning the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction. At the same time they also submitted a draft of such a convention. The U.S. side, to put it mildly, failed to show interest in it.

Subsequently the socialist countries repeatedly returned to this question, making their proposals more specific and detailed. But the United States continued to obstruct these initiatives.

During the 1983 Disarmament Committee session the Soviet delegation introduced proposals for the inclusion in the convention of provisions on the nonuse of chemical weapons; on banning the production at chemical industry enterprises in peacetime of certain categories of chemicals which represent the biggest danger from the viewpoint of chemical weapons; and a package of proposals on questions connected with the deceleration and elimination of stockpiles of chemical weapons and the monitoring of their elimination, and other measures. And again there were flagrantly inadequate signs of attention from the U.S. side.

Finally, the current session of the Disarmament Conference was marked by an important new step taken by the Soviet side. The USSR declared that in drawing up procedures for the monitoring of the destruction of chemical weapons at designated sites it is prepared to accept a solution under which the effective monitoring of the process of destruction from beginning to end is ensured either by means of a permanent presence at the site of international inspectors or by means of a combination of systematic international inspections at this site and at the chemical weapons depot which goes with it. This initiative of the USSR's is aimed directly at disentangling one of the most complex and important knots at the talks on destroying chemical weapon stockpiles and monitoring this process.

Nonetheless, the United States and other NATO member countries continued to sidestep a serious examination of the important compromise proposals made by the Soviet Union on the question of monitoring. The stubbornness with which the U.S. side clung to its earlier unrealistic demands in this sphere, put people on their guard. These demands do not in principle correspond to the tasks of monitoring the compliance with a chemical weapons ban, and are further -- in certain circumstances -- fraught with a threat to the national security of member states of a future convention. This gives grounds for suspecting that Washington is in fact pursuing other aims.

"For several months now, the U.S. leaders have been promising some kind of proposal on this subject in Geneva," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in his replies to PRAVDA. "But promises -- and no one knows at all what will come of them -- and meanwhile, as is obvious from the President's pronouncements, a program for the buildup and updating of chemical weapons which are sited both on U.S. territory and outside it, is being rushed through in the United States."

The essence of the U.S. position remains unchanged even now when Washington has officially announced that on 17 April the United States intends to submit its draft convention "banning the production, possession, and use of chemical weapons" for examination by the Disarmament Conference. One is immediately struck by the fact that the introduction of the draft convention is surrounded by preliminary conditions. Above all the United States reserves the "right" to possess a "limited chemical retribution potential." What is meant in fact is the unhampered implementation of the \$10 billion program for the chemical rearmament of the U.S. Armed Forces. The partners in the talks are also confronted with another condition in the shape of a range of "effective measures of monitoring and verification." The true point of these boils down to making the participants in the talks, and primarily the Soviet Union, adopt the U.S. "package of monitoring measures," which they have rejected in the past and which aim at interfering in the internal affairs of the future member states of the convention.

This is the "wrapping" in which Washington presents its draft convention. This is reason enough to say that in raising a propaganda racket around the draft, the United States is only seeking to cover up its true stance on the question of banning chemical weapons. And that consists of stepping up preparations for chemical warfare and blocking the Geneva talks on banning chemical weapons. The U.S. press has admitted that the present administration is putting pressure on Congress and the Senate in an effort to speed up the allocation of \$1.1 billion of appropriations which it has requested for fiscal 1985 for the purpose of "chemical rearmament." Out of this sum, the Pentagon is planning to spend \$105 million for starting the series production of yet another type of chemical weapon -- binary nerve gas shells. Meanwhile, as is known, the Pentagon already has at its disposal a major arsenal of toxic substances for combat -- 3 million items of chemical munitions. This is what in Washington's view constitutes a "limited chemical retribution potential."

In view of Washington's gambling on the chemical arms race, it is practically impossible to expect anything constructive from the announced U.S. draft convention. The atmosphere which currently prevails in the United States must inevitably also have had an adverse effect on the elaboration of the provisions of the U.S. draft convention. Two weeks ago, the well informed magazine NEWSWEEK predicted that the future U.S. draft convention would contain hardline provisions, particularly in the sphere of monitoring which would be unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

By putting forward deliberately unacceptable conditions, the United States is for the umpteenth time demonstrating its unwillingness to tie its hands by any kind of restrictions which would hamper the buildup and improvement of chemical weapons.

U.S. Approach Unchanged

LD191000 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 19 Apr 84

["From Old Positions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

U.S. Vice President George Bush has at long last made public in Geneva the American draft convention on a ban on chemical weapons. Regrettably, the American draft, which was much publicised in advance, does not contain even a hint for a change in the old obstructionist approach of the United States towards resolving the problem of eliminating the threat of war in the world, including chemical war.

As follows from the statement by George Bush at the Geneva convention, Washington intends to hold talks on a ban on chemical weapons, while simultaneously intensively building up its huge arsenal of chemical warfare agents and means of their delivery. This is the main characteristic feature of the "new" American initiatives.

The USA is the only country to have used for a number of years and on a large scale chemical weapons, in particular, in Indochina, and bacteriological weapons -- in Korea. The U.S. Administration is known to be dragging through the Congress now appropriations to the tune of 1.1 billion dollars for "chemical rearmament" in 1985. Washington is planning to increase the number of American chemical munitions from three million to five million units. The chemical rearmament of America will cost a total of ten billion dollars.

The draft contains no mention of readiness of the USA to put an end to the build-up of its chemical potential for at least the time of the talks.

In the case of the chemical weapons, as is in the case with the nuclear weapons in Europe, the American side continues adhering to the absurd thesis that a way to an agreement on a reduction of arms lies through their intensive build-up by the United States.

The U.S. Vice President has laid main emphasis in his speech in Geneva on verification of the observance of the agreement. As is known, the United States each time begins insisting on the issue of control when it does not wish any agreement. It looks like things stand precisely this way now that the question is being discussed of an agreement banning chemical weapons. The United States is again trying, as they say, to put the cart before the horse, by exaggerating the role of verification and belittling the significance of practical measures for scrapping chemical weapons.

As American observers point out, the Pentagon has given its consent to putting forward by the U.S. delegation of the draft convention on chemical weapons on condition that it will contain the point on control and verification which is obviously unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

George Bush said that if the Disarmament Conference did not accept the American terms, the United States would start an intensive production of chemical weapons. This is fresh evidence of the fact that the palpably unacceptable draft presented by the Vice President was designed to justify Washington's plan for an intensive buildup of American arsenals of high toxic nerve agents and means of their delivery.

Considering the policy and practices of the USA, the Soviet Union is no less, but, perhaps, even more interested in reliable control over the observance of agreements.

The Soviet Union declared its readiness to accept such a solution to the question of verification in which the effectiveness of control from the start of the process of scrapping chemical weapons to its completion would be ensured either through the permanent presence in the respective installation of representatives of international inspection, or through a combination of systematic international verifications in that installation and in the depot of the stocks of weapons in it.

George Bush was forced to admit that these proposals of the Soviet Union had advanced talks towards confidence-building. But the U.S. Vice President proposed that all countries should commit themselves to open for international inspection all of their military works belonging to the government or controlled by the government.

There are new alarming nuances in this old stance of the United States. All chemical works in the Soviet Union belong to the state. Consequently, according to Bush, all of them should be "open" to international inspection. On the other hand, an overwhelming part of the chemical industry in the USA belongs to private companies, which only fulfill the Pentagon's orders. According to the draft of the United States, these American chemical works will do their work without substantial hindrances, that is without verification.

This is a very strange American interpretation "of a verifiable agreement!"

The American draft also provides for the preservation of a "very limited quantity" of chemical warfare agents for "research". It is easy to see what quantity of warfare agents the American side describes as being "very limited", as the White House considers the present stocks of the American chemical agents weighing 150,000 tonnes to be "minimum".

Thus, there remains only a semblance of a full ban on chemical weapons and verifiable agreement according to the American draft.

George Bush claimed in Geneva that the adoption of the American proposal on the verification of the agreement on chemical weapons will facilitate the talks on the "most important question of control on nuclear weapons".

It will be more correct to say that the "new" American initiatives in chemical weapons have the aim not of reaching an appropriate agreement, but of distracting the attention of the world public from the obstructionist stand of the USA on the question of the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and of trying to bury the Soviet proposals on delivering Europe from the nuclear threat to oblivion.

U.S. Preparations for Chemical War

LD171314 Moscow International Service in French 2000 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Now listen to a commentary by Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military observer, on the problem of banning chemical weapons:

Today, this problem has taken on a special urgency. Known data make it possible to say with total confidence that the United States is carrying out intensive preparation for a chemical war. In their plans, the Pentagon strategists hope to be able to gain military advantages, particularly as a result of the use of toxic substances beyond U.S. shores, first and foremost in Europe. They believe that in this case, they will have the opportunity to prepare themselves beforehand to defend their troops from a riposte.

At various international forums, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have on more than one occasion advocated radical solutions to the problem of chemical weapons. In 1972, for example, they submitted to the Geneva Committee on Disarmament a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons; and on their destruction.

The USSR subsequently returned to this problem on many occasion, specifying its proposals and setting them out in detail. For example, in February 1984, the Soviet Union put forward additional proposals on verification measures that would ensure the security and interests of all states that would be signatories of the next convention. In the opinion of the Soviet Union, these measures include the use of national technical verification methods, on-site checking within the framework of the principle of bene vola [le controle sur place dans le cadre du principe de bene vola] and systematic international on-site verifications on the basis of annual quotas. Goodwill has also been expressed to examine, in principle, in a positive manner, proposals on the permanent presence of international verification bodies on specialized sites.

Let me recall another important initiative of the Warsaw Pact socialist countries, writes Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military observer. At the beginning of this year, they proposed taking a first step toward the total banning of chemical weapons, by ridding the European Continent of them. However, all these years, the United States has made it impossible to come to even the slightest understanding. They have put forward no end of obstructions, and now Washington wants to pass itself off as being in favor of banning chemical weapons.

Meanwhile, the United States is stepping up the implementation of its program of building up and modernizing chemical weapons, which it is deploying both on U.S. territory and beyond the frontiers of the United States.

If the solution of the problem of banning chemical weapons continues to be dragged out at length, there is a risk of being confronted with a new round of the arms race, which aggravates the danger of turning our planet into an immense gas chamber. The United States has the opportunity to prove, by acts, the sincerity of its declarations in favor of peace, by following the example of the Soviet Union in working toward mutually acceptable solutions, while preparing the ground for a convention that would totally ban chemical weapons. As yet, there is no sign of this sincerity.

Hopes of CW Ban Dispelled

LD181948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Apr 84

["Commentary" by correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] If any of the participants in the Geneva Disarmament Conference session or the journalists covering it had still been hoping for the possibility of a constructive approach from the United States toward solving the major questions on the agenda of the Disarmament Conference, then today they were convinced yet again of the vainness of their hopes. They were dispelled by none other than U.S. Vice President George Bush, who had come to Geneva to present a U.S. draft treaty on banning chemical weapons. This document not only does not allow a successful conclusion of the many years of talks on this problem, but puts new obstacles on the path of working out an appropriate international agreement, which seemed so close following the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union on banning chemical weapons, which took into account the positions of all parties. They proposed an accord on a whole complex of various methods of verification of the fulfillment of a future international agreement.

As for the United States, it rejects most of these methods, and wants the only basic method of verification to be on request, not taking into account the view of the overwhelming majority of the participants in the Disarmament Conference. In this way, in raising its long publicized draft treaty on banning chemical weapons, Washington knows in advance that it is unacceptable. This view of many observers at the Geneva Palace of Nations was not dispelled either by the press conference U.S. Vice President Bush held immediately following his speech at the Disarmament Conference.

After all, the experience of international negotiations confirms -- and this was convincingly spoken of today at the Disarmament Conference by the head of the Soviet delegation, Viktor Israelyan -- that the basis for solving questions of verification always comes down to whether the individual parties have the political will to conclude an appropriate agreement. The Soviet delegate stressed that despite the difficulties connected with the solution of the complex problems of verification, including technical ones, it proved possible, for example, to conclude agreements between the USSR and United States on limitation of strategic weapons, on limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests, on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, and also a whole series of international agreements containing the appropriate provisions on verification. However, verification is impossible without corresponding agreements on limiting the arms race and disarmament. Just as disarmament without verification is unlikely, in exactly the same way there cannot be verification without disarmament.

UK Support for Proposal

LD182050 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The United States Vice President, George Bush, has presented so-called proposals on banning chemical weapons at the Geneva Conference. Nikolay Borin of our staff has this comment:

As George Bush was preparing for his trip to Geneva the Pentagon gave a final form to its new doctrine, Airland-2000. This Doctrine, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, provides for the delivery of powerful preemptive air strikes at targets deep inside the territory of a potential enemy with chemical weapons. It seems that no one in the Pentagon was embarrassed by the much advertized mission on which Bush went to Geneva. This is quite natural, since the proposals for banning chemical weapons Bush submitted to the conference were also drafted by the Pentagon.

Their real author, Mr R. Perle, assistant defense secretary, has the reputation of a person with rich experience in drafting unacceptable American conditions. Incidentally, Mr R. Perle was one of the authors of the zero option, the plan which led to the failure of the Geneva talks. In other words, the Pentagon was quite unperturbed about the Vice President's visit to Europe, and proceeded in cold blood to draw up the details of a doctrine that dooms the Europeans to an agonizing death from chemical weapons.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES admits, the new doctrine of the Pentagon is intended for the European theater of military operations. Yet to conduct chemical warfare in Europe one needs storage facilities for toxic agents, proving grounds and proper training facilities. Europe has all that, and it is Britain that, by the will of its government, has become one of the chief contributors to the new doctrine of the Pentagon.

The proving ground in Porton Down in the southwest of Britain is a facility of importance for the whole of NATO, for this is the place where the basic component of the Airland-2000 doctrine is being practiced. Hunter aircraft are imitating chemical attacks, and the schedule of operations is overloaded. The laboratories of Porton Down are busy developing new types of toxic agents with various effects on human organisms. Works are underway to build, together with the Americans, a new generation of chemical weapons. According to reports in the local press, Britain has the largest NATO stockpiles of chemical weapons. Characteristically, the top echelons of the British establishment were and are directly related to chemical weapons manufacture. The above facts probably explain why the government of Margaret Thatcher rejects the proposals of the socialist countries on chemical weapons while at the same time giving wholehearted support to publicity promises from Washington.

By advancing unacceptable conditions the United States demonstrates once again that it refuses to make any commitment which might prevent it from building up and perfecting chemical weapons.

EUROMISSILE DEPLOYMENT COMPLICATES MBFR ISSUE

PM130827 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 3

[Interview with Valerian Mikhaylov, leader of the USSR MBFR delegation, by APN correspondent Georgiy Ostroumov in Vienna: "Clearing the Way to Agreement" -- date not given; first paragraph is a SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA introduction]

[Text] Following a working break, the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe are continuing in Vienna. Georgiy Ostroumov, APN correspondent in the Austrian capital, interviewed Valeriy Mikhaylov, leader of the Soviet delegation to the talks.

Question: On the eve of the latest round of the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, the Western press carried, at times with reference to official sources, quite a few forecasts regarding the intentions of the United States and its NATO allies to submit at this round their compromise proposals in response to the socialist countries' proposals made in 1983. What is the actual state of affairs today?

Answer: There really were quite a few of the forecasts and expectations which you mentioned. But they have not materialized. The first meetings in the current round of the talks have shown that there have been no changes in the Western participants' positions in the direction of a more constructive approach, although the recent and longer than usual working break has provided sufficient time for the necessary decisions to be taken.

For the time being the statements by Western representatives can be reduced to mechanical repetition of positions occupied in advance, making it impossible to come closer to a satisfactory and mutually acceptable solution of the questions.

Question: So, is there a way out? Is there altogether any chance of agreement being reached at the Vienna talks?

Answer: Yes, there is. A way out of the deadlock, progress at the Vienna talks, and elaboration of mutually acceptable accords are fully possible. The basis for this is provided by the proposals made by the socialist countries in Vienna in February and June 1983. They create a real possibility to agree on all the essentially important aspects of reducing armed forces and armaments. The approach contained in the socialist countries' proposals is simple and practical. It leads consistently toward the attainment of the goals set for the talks -- reduction of NATO and Warsaw Pact Armed Forces in central Europe to the equal collective level of 900,000 men for each alliance, including 70,000 men in the ground troops, regardless of all differences in the assessment of the sides' present numerical strength. These proposals stem from a sober reciprocal consideration of the sides' security interests without inflicting damage on anyone.

The Warsaw Pact countries have met the Western partners more than halfway in the quest for mutually acceptable solutions. These latter, however, have so far failed to show readiness for de facto agreement on the basis of observing the principles of equality and identical security for the sides and have failed to respond positively to the essence of the socialist countries' proposals. Whether the road to agreement will be cleared depends on the West.

Question: How do you assess the statements by some Western observers who see the fact that the Vienna talks are continuing as a sign of the Soviet Union's retreat from its former positions regarding the siting of U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe?

Answer: This is a completely incorrect interpretation. The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries perceived and continue to perceive the siting of the new U.S. nuclear missile weapons as a totally unjustified action, which undermines peace and stability in Europe and deliberately exacerbates the situation. The United States and its NATO allies are responsible for the breakdown of the Geneva talks and for launching a new round of the unnecessary and dangerous arms race. These actions will, no doubt, complicate the situation regarding the Vienna talks, too.

POZNER DISCUSSES OLYMPIC BOYCOTT POSSIBILITIES

LD181612 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] Regardless of what the Soviet Union's final decision will be, it will not be to boycott the Los Angeles Summer Olympics. The statement was unequivocally made by Marat Gramov, chairman of the Soviet National Olympic Committee and also chairman of the USSR Sports Committee.

Speaking at a press conference on Monday, he stated that the USSR is neither seeking advantages for its athletes nor setting the stage for a boycott. However, the USSR National Olympic Committee is very concerned with the atmosphere that surrounds the Los Angeles games and with violations of the Olympic Charter.

These preoccupations include three separated Olympic villages instead of one -- a charter violation. The opening of the villages to teams 2 weeks before the games instead of 3 -- another charter violation. The commercialization of the games and exorbitant prices -- a violation of the Olympic spirit. The requirement that a full list of Soviet athletes, coaches, doctors and officials be handed in to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow -- another charter violation and one that should be explained. According to the Olympic Charter, entrance to the Olympic sites -- in this case Los Angeles, is guaranteed by the Olympic identification card furnished by the organizing committee. Applications for this card go straight from the different national Olympic committees to the Los Angeles Organizing Olympic Committee. No contact with any government body is required. Asking for this list, the U.S. State Department and Embassy are injecting the worst kind of politics into the Olympic Games -- as I said, a violation.

Finally, Marat Gramov expressed concern with security, especially considering the activities of fringe groups that have issued concrete threats.

Early Tuesday morning here in Moscow and late Monday night on the east coast in America, ABC's "Nightline" took up the issue of the games and the press conference. Hodding Carter, who hosted the show in the absence of Ted Koppel, asked the \$64,000 question. Will the Soviets participate? Since I was on the receiving end, I repeated what should be known: The Soviet Union will announce its final decision at the end of May after the extraordinary meeting of the IOC board, convened by International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch on the USSR National Olympic Committee's request for 24 April in Lausanne, and well before the 2 June deadline.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the Soviet Union wants to participate in the games. It has made all the payments required. It is set to furnish live TV and radio coverage. Its athletes are ready to compete. As a matter of fact, one of the vice chairmen of the Soviet Sports Committee pointed out at the press conference that according to estimates by experts, Soviet athletes training for the games were in better shape today than their American counterparts. If the competition unrolls under normal conditions, he said, that edge will be preserved and it might even be increased. That's a pretty matter-of-fact statement.

I repeat: We are ready to go and want to go, for we are part of the Olympic family. But should conditions force us to make a negative decision, let no one be misled into thinking this would really be a tit for tat of the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics of 1980. If you don't buy lettuce at a certain store because it is bad lettuce, that's one thing. If you boycott the store because the lettuce it sells is picked by scabs, that's another. The distinction is not a minor one and it should be kept in mind.

NATO DISENCHANTMENT WITH U.S. POLICIES GROWING

LD182223 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by APN political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] Good day comrades. In West European capitals, growing concern over the Reagan administration's policies is not being concealed. The news about the direct participation of the CIA in the mining of Nicaragua's ports has been interpreted as a display of extremely dangerous tyranny in international affairs. This has been the evaluation of Washington's act in London, Paris, Bonn and in other capitals of West European countries.

The American program for the militarization of space has also caused a storm of protest. Weinberger, chief of the Pentagon, used a recent session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group to present allies with a fait accompli, the preparation for the so-called Reagan "star wars." West European partners are not hiding indignation over the fact that Washington did not even consider it necessary to consult them before embarking on such a dangerous and costly adventure, for it means not only a new spiral in the arms race, but also threatens to break the existing balance of forces to such an extent that Western Europe may lose all control over its security.

In the FRG, representatives of the opposition in the Bundestag have stated that the American leadership has once more shown just how absurd are the hopes of the West German Government in thinking that with the deployment of missiles it will receive recompense from the United States in the form of more rights in NATO.

A couple of days ago, the London TIMES newspaper noted: The U.S. Administration ought to know that in Britain the conviction that the American policy threatens peace has sharply risen.

At a session which has just taken place in Strasbourg of the political organ of the Common Market -- the European Parliament -- a number of reports were heard about relations between Western Europe and the United States. They also accuse the American partner of many pretensions in one-sided actions in various areas, and it is stressed that in spite of Washington's policy lines, Western Europe should not consciously undermine detente.

But interests in the relaxation of tension demand all the more imperatively from NATO partners that there be a move away from general discussions about the usefulness of talks, to the removal of those serious obstacles which were created on the road to limiting and reducing weapons, to the development of trust and the reestablishment of mutual cooperation.

CHERNENKO'S PRAVDA REPLIES MADE UN DOCUMENT

LD131641 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] New York, April 13 TASS -- The text of the answers of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko, to questions of the newspaper PRAVDA, published on April 9, 1984, has been circulated at the United Nations Organization as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly.

PRAVDA VIEWS SOCIALIST ECONOMY, CENTRAL AMERICA

PM170859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[Boris Averchenko "International Review"]

[Text] Spring, which is now arriving in all its vigor, not only brings renewal to nature, but also brings people hope and inspiration. The clear blue sky above, the murmuring of brooks, the forests and parks filled with birdsong, and the green fields of winter crops -- all this gladdens people's hearts and inspires confidence in the future. And though the war clouds, stirred up by the West's aggressive imperialist circles, are still building up on the international political horizon, the peoples believe in human reason. Peace-loving forces are rallying together still more closely. They are fully determined to bar the way to nuclear conflagration and to preserve their beautiful world.

In 2 weeks it will be May Day -- the rousing festival of labor, peace, and spring. Millions of urban and rural workers in all parts of the world are preparing to demonstrate on that day their will and solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy, and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans, being published today, again stress the peace-loving course of Soviet foreign policy and expound its main avenues. In the slogans, Lenin's party calls on people of the whole planet to pursue more broadly the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism and for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

Along the Tested Course

The foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which is distinguished by its active and consistent nature, is built on the principled foundations of Marxist-Leninist teaching and expresses the vital aspirations of the peoples -- to safeguard and strengthen peace and to ensure the development and deepening of cooperation between states for the sake of the progress of all mankind. A new and vivid confirmation of the stability and continuity of this Leninist course, which has been tested by the passage of time, was provided by the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, which were held a few days ago. They discussed important questions of Soviet society's further development. The Supreme Soviet, exercising its broad rights, elected the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and formed the Council of Ministers, the country's government. People both inside our own country and beyond its borders heard with satisfaction the news that Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The world public's attention is focusing on the results of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the session of the supreme organ of Soviet power. Many foreign press organs note that the CPSU and the Soviet Government, while mobilizing the people's strength for successfully resolving the current socioeconomic tasks, attach special significance to lively foreign policy activity aimed at easing international tension, delivering mankind from the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe, and ensuring lasting peace.

Commenting on Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the statement by the newly formed USSR Council of Ministers on its future activity, presented to the Supreme Soviet session, the observers stress that the CPSU and the Soviet Government intend to continue to adhere rigorously to the Leninist course of peace and that the land of the soviets will not deviate by a single step from this line.

While showing due concern for the strengthening of defense, the commentaries note, the Soviet leadership will simultaneously be doing everything in its power to ensure that the military-strategic equilibrium in the world may be maintained at the lowest possible level. The USSR is ready to reach agreement on radical measures to limit and reduce arms on the just basis of equality and equal security.

The world public sees the documents and materials of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session as a new and convincing confirmation of the USSR's consistently peace-loving foreign policy and its constructive approach toward the solution of the urgent problems of international relations.

Strength Through Unity

Life itself, and the experience of many years, show convincingly that success in the struggle to safeguard and strengthen peace depends considerably on the extent of the socialist community states' influence in the world arena and on their active, purposeful, and coordinated actions. The more acute the confrontation between the new and the old worlds becomes, the greater the significance attached to the cohesion and unity of fraternal countries, the strengthening of their might, and their joint cooperation in all spheres of life.

Over the last few years, the community states have taken a new and significant step forward in strengthening their material and technical potential. Under the complicated conditions of the deteriorated international situation and in the unfavorable world economic atmosphere, the socialist countries have continued to increase their production, convincingly reaffirming the advantages of the socialist system of economic management. During the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan, for example, the CEMA countries' industrial output has risen more than 9 percent, while in the capitalist countries it has not only failed to grow but has actually fallen.

The present Washington administration, having advanced nuclear blackmail to the foreground, is engaged in large-scale subversive activity against the socialist countries. U.S. President Reagan, obsessed by the insane idea of an anticommunist "crusade," is organizing a global offensive against socialism.

It is impossible to overlook the fact that, in the psychological war they have launched against the USSR and the other socialist countries, imperialism's bosses are pursuing the goal of breaking the unity of fraternal peoples and undermining their confidence in the rightness of our communist cause. But these calculations are doomed to failure.

The world socialist system and the fraternal community of socialist states have been in existence for almost four decades. This is a new type of international alliance, without parallel in history -- a community of free, equal, and sovereign peoples united by common ideals and goals and the close ties of comradely solidarity and mutual support. The spirit and core of this alliance are provided by the cohesion and joint actions of ruling Marxist-Leninist parties, which are tirelessly working to further strengthen the unity of fraternal peoples.

In the current 5-year plan, the community states are resolving complex and large tasks concerning the economy's transition to an intensive path of development and the enhancement of social production's efficiency. The results of last year, which have been published by the fraternal countries' press, prove convincingly that the targets set by the party congresses are being successfully embodied in specific deeds. The national income of CEMA member-countries, which is an overall indicator of economic growth and rising standards of living, increased overall by 3.2 percent in 1983 compared with 1982.

Industrial output volume rose by 4.2 percent, and agricultural output by 3 percent according to preliminary data. The population's incomes and retail trade turnover have risen in the fraternal countries.

These are real facts, graphically demonstrating that today the social community is a mighty and dynamically developing organism.

The so-called "trilateral commission" -- a kind of consultative club of capitalist world bosses including some 300 eminent figures from among North America's, West Europe's, and Japan's industrialists, bankers, economists, and politicians -- ended its session in Washington a few days ago. Here are the conclusions of a report, presented at that commission's session under the title "Democracy Must Work": The economy in Western countries is going through increasing difficulties. No sooner has it recovered from one crisis than another is upon it. Unemployment in Western countries remained at an average of 10 percent in 1984, affecting approximately 35 million people. The report's authors are forced to admit that the results of a comparison between the crisis-free economy of socialist countries and the economic system of capitalism, which excludes millions of people from the sphere of active work, are not advantageous to the West.

Justly proud of the results of their labor, the peoples in the socialist world continue to augment their successes in the development of the economy, science, and culture. The news received this week from the fraternal countries tells the same story. For example, Czechoslovakia's working people increased industrial output in the first quarter of the current year by 4.9 percent compared with the same period last year, and significantly overfulfilled plan targets. Good results have been achieved by the GDR national economy. National income in the republic increased 5 percent in 3 months. New heights have also been scaled in the first quarter by the economies of Bulgaria, Romania, Cuba, Vietnam, and other community states.

Pirates With Nuclear Big Sticks

Unfortunately, the middle of spring failed to bring the improvement in the international situation which is awaited by peoples on all the planet's continents. The U.S. Administration, having openly set a course of preparing for a nuclear war, is building up the military potential day by day and is doing everything to ensure that, come what may, the prevailing equilibrium of forces is changed to its benefit. News has arrived from Bonn and Rome about the continuing deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles on the territories of those countries. Having wrecked the Geneva talks, Washington's bosses are now expatiating about their readiness to resume the dialogue, presenting themselves as devout peace-makers and trying to confuse the world public. But even if he dons sheep's clothing, a wolf cannot hide his fangs.

The Soviet Union has always advocated trust in international relations supported by practical deeds. It has followed and continues to follow an honest and consistent foreign policy. And it will not allow others to play dishonest games with it. Our position is perfectly clear: As soon as the United States and its NATO allies take measures to restore the situation which prevailed prior to the start of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe, there will be no obstructions from the Soviet Union.

Throughout the week, the world public continued to widely discuss and comment on Comrade K.U. Chernenko's answers to PRAVDA's questions. Eminent politicians and public figures, journalists, and scientists note that the Soviet Union, demonstrating a realistic approach, is calling for specific deeds to avert the threat of nuclear war and help strengthen peace, and that it is prepared to cooperate with all states so as to attain these goals.

But the White House remains deaf, and is clearly unwilling to undertake serious talks with the USSR. President R. Reagan, CNN-TV notes, remains a captive of his policy whose essence is that, if the United States continues to build up its nuclear arsenals, the Soviet Union would supposedly "be forced" to conduct talks with it. The Soviet leader, CNN-TV emphasizes, made it clearly understood in his answers that, with such an approach, no one can expect talks.

Worldwide indignation has been caused by the U.S. piratical actions with regard to the sovereign country of Nicaragua. Several ships have already hit mines laid in its ports, and there have been casualties. THE WASHINGTON POST reported 11 April that the CIA's decision to mine the Nicaraguan ports was personally approved by President Reagan on the recommendation of his Assistant for National Security Affairs MacFarlane. This action, the newspaper notes, is seen by the CIA as "part of the secret war against Nicaragua."

But when Nicaragua's Government approached the International Court in The Hague with the request to begin proceedings against the United States in connection with the increasingly wide subversive and terrorist activity of the United States against the Nicaraguan people, the Washington administration decided to block the proceedings. Flouting the universally recognized norms of international law, it announced that it would not recognize for at least 2 years the International Court's jurisdiction in any dispute between the United States and any Central American country.

Having thrown all restraint aside, the pirates with the nuclear big sticks have obviously seriously concluded that they are allowed to do anything. Their actions, however, have caused angry protests from the world public. People have expressed their concern in connection with U.S. actions against Nicaragua in many West European countries, in Latin America, in Canada, and in other countries. Washington's criminal policy is seen by the peoples as a glaring flouting of all norms of international law. The universal indignation at the piratical actions has taken the form of the condemnation, unprecedented in recent times, of an administration's course by the upper chamber of the U.S. Congress. The U.S. Senate, controlled by the Republicans, voted overwhelmingly (84 votes to 12) in favor of a resolution calling for an end to the use of federal funds for mining Nicaraguan ports. The House of Representatives passed a similar resolution after the Senate. Observers note that although these resolutions have no mandatory power, they have to be seen as a serious domestic political defeat for the Reagan administration.

In order to blunt the edge of protests and somehow justify its aggressive policy in Central America, the White House published a statement which claims without justification that all the facts that have been cited against Washington are nothing but "fabrications," while responsibility for the exacerbation of tension in the region should be blamed on the "aggressiveness" of...Nicaragua and Cuba. Such is the cynical logic of White House bosses.

The news has just come off the teletype that the U.S. frigate which was used to mine Nicaragua's sea ports is still cruising in the immediate vicinity of the republic's territorial waters. Despite Washington's piratical actions, foreign shipping companies intend to continue sailing to Nicaraguan ports.

The Soviet people are on Nicaragua's side. They resolutely demand that an end be put to U.S. imperialism's piracy against freedom-loving peoples.

The people's struggle to halt the arms race and for lasting peace on earth expands and grows day by day. Millions and millions of people resolutely declare: "No to nuclear war!" This is what brings a spirit of confidence and optimism in our life.

KURDYUMOV: U.S. ENGAGING IN TERRORISM, PIRACY

PM181142 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[N. Kurdyumov "Rejoinder": "Doctrine of Piracy"]

[Text] Recent events attest to the increasingly unceremonious attempts by the U.S. Administration to arrogate the right to engage in international piracy and forceful liquidation of regimes which are not to its liking in other sovereign states. A graphic example of this unconcealed policy of state terrorism with which Washington has armed itself is provided by the mining of Nicaraguan waters, carried out by the CIA on direct orders from the White House, which is a blatant encroachment on freedom of navigation and has caused an outburst of indignation all over the world.

U.S. officials deem it unnecessary to make a secret of the fact that their gangsterlike policy and their subversive and aggressive actions are spearheaded primarily against anti-imperialist national liberation movements, against the champions of freedom and independence on whom Washington strives to pin the label of "international terrorists." This was made perfectly clear in a statement made by Secretary of State G. Shultz at the Trilateral Commission's meeting, when the head of the U.S. foreign policy department publicly called for "the use of force," as happened during the recent U.S. invasion of Grenada, and for the "delivery of preventive" strikes against countries whose state system is not to the liking of the international gendarmes from Washington.

This was no mere official declaration of intent. It has now become public knowledge that Shultz was expounding a broad program of international piracy and direct armed actions against the freedom and independence of peoples which has already been sanctioned by the White House.

According to U.S. press reports, on 3 April President Reagan signed Directive No 138, which lays down no more and no less than the "principle of delivering preventive strikes" supposedly to combat terrorists abroad. The establishment, training, and use of armed FBI and CIA groups and army subunits have been approved for this purpose.

Citing State Department and Pentagon officials, THE WASHINGTON POST notes that the purpose of the new doctrine is to give an "official character" to actions taken by the United States and to "coordinate" them. In other words, it is a question of attempts by the U.S. Administration to legitimize the state terrorism it is practising and its own tyranny and armed violence in various parts of the world.

Washington's latest terrorist doctrine is a direct threat to peace, security, and the people's independence, a brazen challenge to the entire world community by adventurers who have cast aside all restraint.

KORNILOV ON U.S. BLAME FOR WORLD TERRORISM

LD181659 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The White House has issued a statement on the policy of the United States Administration on terrorism. The statement stresses that the Washington administration will use all possible methods to counter terrorism. At hand is another cynical attempt at turning inside out the meaning of generally accepted terms, to try to present black for white, to legalise Washington's criminal methods of conducting international affairs.

The very circles in the USA which have institutionalised aggression and terrorism and have for everybody to hear announced almost the whole world to be the "sphere of American vital interests", are openly placing stake on force, on nuclear stick, strive to ensure for themselves military superiority at any cost in order to be able to force their will on sovereign countries and peoples are now talking of "combatting terrorism". The very people who tear to pieces the international agreements signed by the United States itself, flout the U.N. Charter, and demonstrate everywhere, whether it be Central America or Asia, Africa, or the Middle East their total disregard for such notions as the sovereignty of states, their independence, the right of the peoples to decide their destiny themselves, call for "securing law".

Were the Washington rulers really concerned over the activities of "terrorists abroad" mentioned in "Directive Number 138", which was signed by Reagan the other day, and in the statement by the White House, they would find no difficulty in discovering such. The addresses of the terrorists are well known: They are the aggressive ruling circles of Israel, who perpetrate, with the assistance of the United States, genocide against the Arabs, the criminal racist clique usurping power in the Republic of South Africa, the fascist junta, which drowned Chile in blood. They are bandit units knocked together for subversive actions against the Revolutionary Democratic Republic of Afghanistan under the CIA's aegis in Pakistan's territory and the Somozista cutthroats paid with the American dollars, using whom, the ruling circles of the USA are waging an "undeclared war" against sovereign Nicaragua. This is a whole army of CIA emissaries scattered all over the world and their paid agents including "experts in clandestine operations" professional agent provocateurs, saboteurs and murderers, whom the present Washington administration has given a free hand.

No, the Washington rulers are not concerned with "struggle against terrorism". Acting under the pretext of that "struggle they themselves try to use on an even wider scale intervention, threats and terror against the peoples rejecting American diktat, against the national liberation movements, all forces of peace and progress.

It is not fortuitous that presidential Directive No 138" authorises the espionage-sabotage departments of the USA to expand their functions considerably at the expense of staging acts of terrorism abroad. It is not fortuitous that the same directive provides for setting up under the Pentagon and CIA of special "strike groups", whose mission includes acts of sabotage and terrorism in the territories of the sovereign countries, whose policy is objectionable to Washington. In some instances the attempts at destroying a sovereign state are believed to be moral. Such is the credo of the newly-baked crusaders in Washington, THE NEW YORK TIMES says. There is nothing new about this theory. Once it was openly preached by the chiefs of the Nazi reich. Everybody knows what was the end of it.

Facts bear out again and again: A nutrient medium for arbitrary rule, violence and terrorism is created by the activities and policy of the imperialist circles, above all by the USA, which cultivate force, trample underfoot the legitimate rights and interests of the states and peoples, build up an atmosphere of sanctions and war hysteria, support and encourage reactionary dictatorial regimes. While pharisaically calling for "combating terrorism", the Washington politicians themselves appear ever more openly and high-handedly in the foreign policy arena as apostles of international brigandage.

U.S. MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX GROWING RICHER

LD171326 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The war industries are growing unprecedentedly richer under the Reagan administration. For instance, according to figures cited by the journal "Fortune," last year alone "General Dynamics," which produces Trident missile systems and cruise missiles, more than doubled its profits. The "Martin Marietta" corporation, manufacturing Pershing-2 missiles, boosted its revenue by half. All in all, the nine leading corporations of the military-industrial complex, accounting for the lion's share of the Pentagon's orders, earned about 5 billion dollars in profits last year. According to U.S. economic estimates, the rate of profit in the war business is on average three times as high as it is in the civilian sectors of production. The military-industrial complex owes its bumper dollar harvest to the Reagan administration, to whose election it contributed so energetically.

It was the military-industrial complex, particularly the 87 Californian companies and which concern themselves mostly with the "death business," that generously financed Reagan's election campaign in 1980.

Having put into the White House their stooge, Ronald Reagan, and having filled posts of responsibility in Washington with their own people, the U.S. leading war corporations, particularly the Californian ones, which are especially brazen, secured unheard-of opportunities fabulously to enrich themselves. The unprecedented arms race unleashed by Washington brings billions of dollars to the coffers of the "death merchants." The military-industrial complex has never been so arrogant in dictating to the U.S. Administration and Congress.

Washington's aggressiveness on the world scene, U.S. preparations for nuclear war and the aggravation of international tension all are a result of the military-industrial complex's predominance in the USA today.

Here are some facts. According to the budgetary bureau of the U.S. Congress, between fiscal 1981 and 1984 spending on specific military programs grew by 47 per cent. Arms production in the USA soared by 12 per cent last year alone. Between 1982 and 1983 the stocks of war corporations swelled by 70 per cent and the profits of most of them by as much as 90 per cent.

It is to please the military-industrial complex that the Reagan administration has taken the license to move huge resources from the socio-economic field to the military sector and is dismantling the structures built way back under Franklin Roosevelt.

Virtually boundless possibilities have been given to military concerns under the Reagan administration for abuses and machinations and for arbitrarily overstating prices for war products, which resulted in huge cost overruns on military orders at the expense of the American taxpayer. It is military concerns that are trying to impose on the country new, ever costlier arms systems. There is a bonanza for the complex ahead: The administration plans to spend more than two trillion dollars for military purposes during the next five years. All this gave the well known U.S. economist John Galbraith reason to say that the Reagan administration has been created by the military-industrial complex in the interests of the military-industrial complex.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON REAGAN VISIT

LD182106 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1513 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (TASS) -- As the XINHUA agency has reported, PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian has given an interview to the editors of READER'S DIGEST (USA) and ASIA WEEK, published in Hong Kong. He touched upon a number of international problems.

In connection with the forthcoming visit by U.S. President Reagan to China, Wu Xueqian said that the Chinese Government accords "great significance" to the visit and expressed the hope that the U.S. President's talks with the Chinese leaders will promote the development of "stable and long-term" relations between China and the United States. In the minister's words, "The visit will be useful not only to strengthen mutual understanding between the leaders of the two countries, but also it will be particularly useful for Reagan on the level of his future conduct of affairs with China."

Replying to a provocative question from Western journalists about the so-called "increase in the number" of Soviet missiles supposedly "targeted on Asiatic installations," Wu Xueqian, without refuting this thesis, discussed the "responsibility" of the two "superpowers" for the arms race. At the same time, he in fact supported the militarization of Japan, saying that Japan "should increase military allocations as appropriate to strengthen its defense capability."

Wu Xueqian treated the situation in Kampuchea from the well-known anti-Vietnamese and anti-Soviet positions, calling in essence for a halt to the struggle against the Pol Pot groups, which, with help from outside, are hindering the Kampuchean people in their construction of a new life.

He also confirmed that China is providing not just "political and moral support" for the Afghan basmachis, which he called "freedom fighters, "but also, in his words, "is doing everything it can to give them other help."

POSITIVE CHANGES SEEN IN USSR-PRC RELATIONS

LD181544 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Addressing a recent session of the national parliament, the head of the Soviet Government Nikolay Tikhonov said that the government will continue to give constant attention to the development of relations with neighboring countries. We want to have generally good relations with all of them, Tikhonov said. Naturally, our observer Ivan Lidin mentions, these words are true also of such a neighbor as China, a country which has a 7,500 km common border with the Soviet Union.

The experience of close contacts between the two countries in the 50's revealed great possibilities for the development of a mutually beneficial equal cooperation in all areas. On many occasions in the past, the Chinese side spoke highly about the results of cooperation with the Soviet Union and about its friendly attitude to China. It should be noted that the (?trends) on which China cooperates with the Soviet Union were by far more favorable for the Chinese side than the terms on which it now develops trade and economic contacts with the advanced capitalist countries. The Soviet people, its Communist Party and government have consistently advocated goodneighborly relations with China, the restoration and development of former contacts.

There are numerous concrete positive initiatives to confirm our sincerity. Among these, proposals for the drafting jointly of confidence measures, a declaration of key principles for Soviet-Chinese relations, the conclusion of a long-term trade and economic agreement.

We do not put forward any preliminary conditions for improving bilateral relations. It stands to reason, however, that such relations should not be strengthened to the detriment of third countries. Normalization between the Soviet Union and China meets the interest of not just the people of the two countries. An improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations will certainly have a favorable effect on the political climate in Southeast Asia. (?this) view is shared by Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, President Marcos of the Philippines and a number of other leaders of countries in Southeast Asia.

There is no doubt at all that the Huaqiao communities in the region would also (?accord) relaxation between China and the Soviet Union. There have been certain positive changes in Soviet-Chinese relations lately. The fourth round of useful bilateral consultations was held in Moscow; the exchange of views passed in a frank and calm atmosphere. For the first time since 1964, bilateral trade should exceed 1 billion dollars this year, which amounts to a 60 percent increase compared to last year's volume. Trade between border regions is underway. The joint commission on shipping along the border sections of rivers has held a meeting. In the same period a Soviet passenger vessel has visited Shanghai for the first time. An agreement on book exchanges has been concluded, and the two countries have begun to exchange groups of scientists, students, athletes and tourists.

True, the potential possibilities for the development of goodneighborly relations between the Soviet Union and China are much greater, yet the Soviet people continue to work relentlessly to normalize relations with China. Such prospects are not to the liking of those who seek to derive benefits from strained relations between the Soviet Union and China. Yet as Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has said, an improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations benefits both our countries and the course of invigorating the general world situation.

PRC DELEGATION SEEKS COAL MINING TECHNOLOGY

OW140637 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] A Chinese delegation came to the Soviet Union at the invitation of its State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Ministry of Coal Industry. The Chinese delegation visited a number of coal-producing areas and talked with personnel of science research institutes and project-design units. In an interview with Soviet reporters, (Zou Tong), leader of the Chinese delegation, expressed satisfaction with the result of this visit. He said that the purpose of the visit was to negotiate for Soviet technological assistance in building the (Yininhe) open-cut coal mine in China.

Visits Siberia

LD190458 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation of Chinese specialists has visited a number of enterprises in Siberia where the mining of coal is done by the cheap opencast method. They studied how work is organized. There was much interest in the biggest in the Soviet Union walking excavator with a 100-cubic-meter dipper. The head of the Chinese delegation, Deputy Minister of the Coal Industry (Zou Tong), spoke about the expediency of strengthening contacts with the Soviet Union in the field.

SOVIET-JAPANESE GOOD NEIGHBOR MEETING OPENS

PM180756 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent B. Rezhnik reports: "Strengthening Trust and Cooperation"]

[Text] Khabarovsk -- A plenary session of the first meeting of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public "for friendship, good neighborliness, and cooperation in the Far East" opened in Khabarovsk 16 April.

The meeting participants listened with great attention to a greetings message addressed to them by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, which was delivered by A.K. Chernyy, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of Khabarovsk CPSU Kraykom, and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

The main report of the Soviet delegation was delivered by V.S. Pasternak, chairman of Khabarovsk Krayispolkom. He noted that the main aim of the meeting which had just opened was an exchange of views on topical questions of the development of regional cooperation in various spheres and, in particular, in preserving and strengthening peace and further deepening mutual understanding and good neighborliness.

The Soviet Far East and northern parts of Japan, in particular Hokkaido Island, have close geographic links. This creates favorable opportunities for the development of trade, economic, cultural relations, and tourism. The current scale and rate of the development of production forces demands a different attitude to the resolution of questions pertaining to environmental protection and the rational utilization of natural resources. With increasing frequency, neighboring states are being confronted with acute problems which can only be solved through joint efforts. Heightened cooperation in the sphere of the economy is also of topical significance.

A Japanese proverb says that "a close friend is better than a distant relative." (Sinkiti Ikedzima), deputy chairman of the Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly, said in his report at the meeting. Following the wisdom of this proverb, we believe that we should take the path of strengthening trust and good neighborliness between Hokkaido and the regions of the Far East. Undoubtedly, this is the way to contribute to the preservation of peace in our part of the earth and in the world in general. At present the movement for Japanese-Soviet friendship on Hokkaido is in the shadow. Obstacles have been placed in its path and it is confronted with a multitude of difficulties, but despite everything it continues to make headway.

Mr (Ikedzima) then dwelt on the question of economic exchanges, which are necessary for the constant development of friendly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation.

It is the economy, he said, which is the foundation political and social relations are built on. In the daily lives of most people who live in our countries, economic exchanges form the basis which engenders a feeling of closeness to one's neighbor, which encourages mutual respect and friendship. The further development of strengthened economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is hampered above all by the so-called "sanctions" against the USSR and other actions by the Japanese side, which are to be regretted. We must continue to strive for the relaxation of these restrictions and their complete abrogation.

On the same day, the meeting participants heard reports by the chairman of the economic and fishing commissions.

Maritime Cooperation Recalled

LD190832 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Khabarovsk April 19 TASS -- Contacts in the field of the economy, fishing and trade contribute to a strengthening of friendly ties between the Japanese island of Hokkaido and the Soviet far east, a TASS correspondent was told by Katsuo Kasai, participant in the first meeting in Khabarovsk of representatives of Soviet and Japanese public "for friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation in the Far East." Katsuo Kasai is a mayor of the Japanese village of Sarufutsu, whose inhabitants took part in rescuing four hundred Soviet citizens when the Soviet ship "Indigirka" was in distress off the shores of Hokkaido in 1939.

"The crews of Soviet ships came to the rescue of Japanese fishermen more than once too," Katsuo Kasai said. "The more sad it is to see now that as a result of the short-sighted policy of Japan's ruling circles relations between our countries have noticeably worsened." "But," he added, "this does not mean that common people believe slanders against the Soviet Union. A proof of this is the current meeting in Khabarovsk, for which more than one hundred people representing various sections of population of Hokkaido island have come. Here I could clearly convince myself of the peaceable sentiments of the Soviet people, of their wish to struggle against the threat of a new war."

OSAKA RALLY PROTESTS NUCLEAR ARMS FOR U.S. SHIPS

LD190537 Moscow TASS in English 0530 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo April 19 TASS -- A mass rally in protest against the Pentagon's plans to start aiming Japan-based ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet with cruise Tomahawk nuclear missiles from June this year has been held in the city of Osaka. Representatives of 37 mass democratic organizations, including the liaison centre of the national movement "No to Tomahawks" and progressive political parties, took part in the rally.

Speakers at the rally denounced the Nakasone government's course towards boosting militarist preparations and backing the dangerous global nuclear strategy of the Reagan administration. They demanded that the authorities invariably observe the three non-nuclear principles: not to bring in, not to possess and not to manufacture nuclear weapons.

S. KOREAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST REGIME

SK190053 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] A new demonstration by college students against the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime was stated in Seoul today. In the morning, some 2,000 students gathered on a campus to cherish the memory of their fellow students who died because of their political convictions.

When the students tried to demonstrate on the streets of the city, armed policemen blocked their way. As a result of the clashes, 15 demonstrators were injured. The South Korean youths demanded that suppression and police surveillance be stopped and that the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship step down.

VNA REPORTS NEW PRC ARMED PROVOCATIONS

LD182257 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi April 18 TASS -- According to the VNA news agency of Vietnam, the Chinese side has staged new armed provocations on the border with Socialist Vietnam in the past several days.

On April 16 and 17, about 40 districts in the northern Provinces of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son and Lai Chau were brought under artillery and mortar fire from the Chinese side, VNA reports. On the same days, the Chinese troops invaded a number of areas of Hoang Lien Son. As a result of all these actions, there are killed and wounded among the civilian Vietnamese population, many apartment houses and public buildings have been destroyed.

VNA also reports that Vietnamese troops resolutely repulsed the provocative actions of the Chinese side.

KAMPUCHEA CELEBRATES VICTORY DAY, PROGRESS

PM181253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Celebrating the Anniversary"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Apr -- A sea of red flags and banners is decorating the Kampuchean capital's streets today. The republic is celebrating a major occasion -- the day of victory over imperialism. On 17 April 1975, the risen people put an end to the rule by the pro-American puppet regime.

This great victory opened broad horizons for Kampuchea's all-around development under conditions of freedom and independence. The Pol Pot clique, however, stole the fruits of victory from the Kampuchean people. More than 3 million Kampucheans fell victim to the terror unleashed by the regime of genocide. Responsibility for the installation of this bloody regime, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee resolution stresses, rests with the forces of imperialism and hegemonism.

It was only the 7 January 1979 overthrow of the Pol Pot clique that opened the road to a happy future before the Kampuchean people, for whose sake many millions of Kampuchean patriots gave their lives. During the 5 years since the PRK's formation, the Kampuchean people under the KPRP's leadership, have scored great successes in all spheres of socio-economic development. The country has eliminated the threat of famine which arose as a result of rule by Pol Pot's men, has quickly attained self-sufficiency in food, and re-stored industrial production; public education and health services are developing quickly. The country's urgent problem of training qualified cadres is being successfully resolved with help from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other fraternal countries of the socialist community.

The Kampuchean people's enemies have not abandoned their plans to undermine the revolution's gains. For this purpose, they make use of the remnants of Pol Pot's band and other reactionary Khmer groups, which are entrenched in Thailand's territory and maintaining tension along the border with the PRK. The People's Revolutionary Army is resolutely rebuffing the bandits and reliably defending the motherland's sacred frontiers.

POLAND'S SIWICKI, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Chernenko Receives Siwicki

LD181352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received today General of the Arms Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of Poland, who is in the Soviet Union on an official, friendly visit.

During the conversation, held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality, the military-political situation developing in Europe as well as issues of the further development of cooperation between the USSR and Poland were examined in particular.

Comrade Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and USSR minister of defense, took part in the conversation. Sharapov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Kociolek, Poland's ambassador to the USSR, were also present.

Order of Lenin Presented

LD181913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Today, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of Lenin to General Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Poland's PPR minister of national defense. This has been conferred on him for services in the joint struggle during the years of World War II and for his great personal contribution to the cause of strengthening combat comity between the USSR Armed Forces and the Polish Armed Forces in the postwar period.

At the presentation of the award, Comrade Chernenko said the following:

Dear comrades: By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, our guest General Florian Siwicki, Polish minister of national defense, has been awarded the Order of Lenin. It is a pleasure for me to present him with this award today. The conferring on Comrade Siwicki of the USSR's highest award, the Order of Lenin, is to mark his combat services in the joint struggle against fascism during the years of World War II and his great personal contribution to the cause of strengthening comity between the USSR armed forces and the Polish armed forces in the postwar period.

Florian Siwicki has travelled a long combat path -- from soldier to minister of defense. As a communist-internationalist, he is making a significant contribution to the collective efforts of the allied states to strengthen the Warsaw Pact, which serves as a reliable shield in the struggle to prevent a nuclear war and to frustrate the attempts of the most reactionary circles of imperialism to organize a crusade against socialism.

With all my heart I congratulate you, dear Comrade Siwicki, on this lofty award. I wish you robust health and great success in your fruitful work for the good of the Polish laboring people and for the sake of further strengthening the positions of socialism on Polish soil and consolidating fraternal links between the USSR Armed Forces and the Polish Armed Forces, between our parties, countries, and peoples.

General Florian Siwicki spoke in reply:

It is with deep gratitude and sincere emotion that I have received this lofty and honored award conferred on me by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. For a member of the PZPR and a serviceman in the people's Polish Armed Forces, the Order of Lenin is the most lofty recognition of his activities. But it is also a great obligation: to always be an active fighter for the embodiment of the ideas and teachings of the great Lenin.

I am fully aware of the political, and above all, profoundly international significance of the award of this order to me. I regard it as an exceptional honor for me that this honor should have been presented to me by you personally, deeply-esteemed comrade general secretary. I interpret this lofty award as an expression of a friendly attitude toward People's Poland and its Armed Forces on the part of the leader of the party of Lenin and the Soviet state. My compatriots know you as an unswerving fighter for that which is most highly prized by all mankind -- security and the preservation of peace.

In the current, very tense international situation, complicated by U.S. imperialism, the unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties, the multilateral firm ties between the two states, and the unshakeable brotherhood in arms between the Polish and Soviet Armed Forces, comprise -- and this is our deep conviction -- the foundations of peaceful socialist development and the security of the Polish People's Republic.

In our Armed Forces an extremely high opinion is held of the fraternal cooperation and interaction with the glorious Soviet Army and of its all-round and effective aid. Its wealth of experience, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and developing military science, is of extraordinarily great importance for perfecting the people's Polish Armed Forces. This is the light in which we view the present visit to the land of the Soviets.

Allow me to assure you, comrade general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the Polish People's Army, in fulfilling the tasks put before it by the PZPR and its first secretary, Army General Comrade Jaruzelski, will steadfastly strengthen combat readiness, make an international contribution to the defensive might of the socialist community, and deepen and strengthen the brotherly ties with our reliable ally -- the Soviet Army. Once again, I offer you heartfelt thanks for the presentation to me of the lofty award of the Order of Lenin.

The award presentation ceremony was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Comrade Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR; and Comrade Sharapov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Delegation Lays Wreaths

LD181208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The stay in Moscow of the military delegation of the Polish People's Republic continues. As it is known, the delegation is now in Moscow on an official friendly visit on the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Today, the military delegation of the Polish People's Republic visited the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

The delegation laid a wreath at the grave of Felix Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy, prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and at the place of interment of the ashes of Marshal of the Soviet Union Konstantin Konstantinovich Rokossovskiy at the Kremlin Wall.

The same day, the Polish guests visited the Air Force garrison in Kubinka.

Visitors Tour Country

LD190957 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The military delegation of the Polish People's Republic, headed by General of Arms Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, left Moscow today for a tour of the country. He is staying in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government on an official, friendly visit.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrades Ustinov, Ogarkov, Yepishev and other officials.

DEMICHEV GREET'S POLAND'S CZYREK, DELEGATION

LD181737 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] An official delegation, led by Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today to take part in Polish culture activities commemorating the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Polish People's Republic.

At the airport, the delegation was met by Demichev, candidate-member of the Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, and Shauro, head of the Department of Culture of the CPSU Central Committee.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS IN WARSAW

PM181047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Vital Interests"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Apr -- A joint plenum of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society National Council and Main Board has been held here devoted to the tasks of Poland's sociopolitical organizations in further strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The plenum adopted a resolution which emphasizes that the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Poland's loyal and reliable ally, meets the Polish people's vital interests. We, the document stresses, support the Leninist peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the Soviet Union's tireless activity for the sake of peace and detente.

The resolution points out that a real threat of nuclear war hangs over mankind. Bellicose anticommunism, the confrontation-oriented foreign policy course of the United States and its NATO allies, and the activation of revanchist forces in the FRG present a serious danger for peace. No other task today is more important than the elimination of this danger. The socialist countries counterpose their policy of peace and detente to imperialism's policy.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Poland will continue to make a constructive contribution to strengthening peace throughout the world and the strength and cohesion of the socialist community countries, which is a guarantee for the safeguarding of peace on the planet, the resolution says.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, met with leaders of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

He noted that the Polish people's achievements in the 40 years of People's Poland's existence are inseparably linked with the strengthening of their alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

POLISH STRUGGLE FOR SOCIALIST CULTURE VIEWED

PM180925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Toporkov "Letter From Warsaw": "It Belongs to the People"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Preparations for a very important event -- the Festival of Polish Culture in the USSR, which will be held 19-29 April -- are nearing completion in Poland. During the preparations, we, a group of Soviet journalists, had an opportunity to meet numerous workers in the culture field and to visit creative unions, theaters, museums, and artists' studios.

Our notebook contains many impressions and notes. Everything that we saw and learned helped us understand even better what complex processes are occurring in this sphere and how relevant is the question: "On whose side are you, 'masters of culture?'" Especially so under conditions when the remnants of the opposition, entrenched underground, and their Western directors are continuing to manipulate the minds of creative workers still confused by demagogic propaganda.

The PZPR Central Committee report, presented to delegates at the recently held PZPR national conference, says that one of the main directions of party activity now is the restoration of culture's socialist nature, and in particular, the fullest possible expression of the class criteria and goals of the cultural revolution. It has been said firmly and without equivocation. The period when the counterrevolution, gathering strength, was destroying the sociopolitical structures of the socialist state, has left deep scars on People's Poland's cultural life. Nihilism and the worship of Western "mass culture" became fashionable among a certain part of creative circles. Even now one comes across frank echoing of imperialist propaganda and instances of moral terrorism toward those who have adopted principled positions. There are, however, more and more encouraging signs, too.

The introduction of martial law on 13 December 1981 halted the antisocialist forces' offensive in all spheres, including the cultural sphere. Among other things, a law was adopted defining the position of culture in the socialist state, and work began to improve the situation within the creative circles.

"An intensive process of change is now occurring in the cultural sphere," we were told by Minister of Culture and Arts K. Zygulski. "A national Culture Council has been formed, playing the role of a consultative organ under the government. It consists of outstanding artists, painters, writers, and scientists. The council evaluates draft laws and our ministry's work plans, and gives its authoritative opinion on fundamental issues. A law on a fund for the development of culture has also been passed."

Lodz is a major center of industry and culture. Here it is particularly difficult to separate one from the other. We visited the exhibition by painter Anna Brokowska, who specializes in textile design. During her 30 years of work she has produced real masterpieces. Hanging next to them in the exhibition were romantic landscapes executed in oils and watercolors.

How squalid and how perversely despondent the modernists' works at the Museum of Contemporary Art looked after these textiles, overflowing with the joy of life, and after the masterpieces painted by Lodz painter Wieslaw Garbolinski and Warsaw's Bronislawa Wilimowska!

Both in Lodz and in Warsaw we conversed with many painters, writers, movie makers, and critics about the situation within the creative unions. It is well known to what extent they were damaged by the antisocialist opposition in its attempts to usurp power, break down ideology and organization, and obstruct by all means the Polish-Soviet cultural exchanges in particular. Such creative organizations as the Polish Writers Union, the Polish Stage Artists Union, the Polish Painters and Graphic Artists Union, and others have now been established afresh. Integration is occurring within the creative environment. This is being helped to a large extent by the nationwide party associations for branches of the arts.

The strengthening of healthy creative forces, their readiness to work for the people, and their reluctance to send Polish literature and arts packing into exile -- as renegades like the notorious K. Brandys would like to do -- goes against the grain with the opposition. Having lost its influence, the opposition is now stooping to cheap intimidation. We learned on the eve of our meeting with Halina Auderska, chairman of the Polish Writers Union's Main Board, that some rabble had set fire to the door to her apartment, using a special device.

"But we are no cowards," Halina Auderska said when we arrived in her home. "Such things have not been seen since the occupation!"

She was in high spirits following her visit to the Soviet Union, where there had been widespread celebrations of J. Iwaszkewicz's 90th birthday. Contacts between the union and the fraternal writers organizations in socialist countries, which were broken off, have been restored, and a cooperation agreement has been signed with the USSR Writers Union. Her novel "Warsaw Siren" has been published in Russian by Raduga Publishing House....

No, the enemies of socialism did not succeed, no matter how they tried, to torpedo culture and the arts in People's Poland. And our art lovers will no doubt see this for themselves during the Festival of Polish Culture in the USSR. They will see and hear performances by such well-known collectives as the National Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and Choir, the Polish Chamber Orchestra, Warsaw's Narodowy Drama Theater, the famous Mazowsze song and dance ensemble, and the best musicians and light entertainment artists. An exhibition of "Polish Art in the 40 years of the Polish People's Republic" will open in Moscow and will show more than 2,000 works. A festival of Polish movies will also take place.

The struggle for the socialist nature of Polish culture is far from over. But important victories have already been scored in it.

IZVESTIYA CITES CSSR PAPER ON 1969 CPCZ PLENUM

PM190915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Firm Link in the Community"]

[Text] Prague, 18 Apr -- The history of Czechoslovakia's development convincingly shows that were it not for the Communist Party and its leading role in society, neither our victories in class battles nor our successes in building socialism would be possible, RUDE PRAVO writes in an article devoted to the 15th anniversary of the CPCZ Central Committee April (1969) Plenum.

The April plenum, the newspaper writes, created the prerequisites for the party to restore and develop its activity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, and to consistently put into practice the Leninist principles of leadership of the party and society. On the basis of these principled positions, the new CPCZ Central Committee leadership, headed by Comrade G. Husak, launched a difficult political struggle to overcome all that was hampering the triumph of socialism's cause in Czechoslovakia. It led the party and all society out of the crisis and opened the way to socialist development.

The article notes that the counterrevolutionary events in Czechoslovakia in 1968 were an integral part of the class struggle on an international scale, a struggle which has been waged against socialism from its very birth. The international assistance accorded to the Czechoslovak people by the fraternal socialist countries in the face of the direct threat to the gains of socialism in the CSSR, thwarted the plans of the external and internal enemies.

The 15 years which have elapsed since the April plenum, the article says, have been irrefutable proof of the correctness of the CPCZ's actions and the realistic nature of its policy. The Czechoslovak economy has increased in might, the people's well-being has increased, and socialist democracy has deepened. Shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and in close unity with the socialist community countries, Czechoslovakia consistently implements a policy of peace.

One of the most important tasks of the CPCZ's policy will continue to be the strengthening of international bonds with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The firm alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, tried and tested by experience, is the main guarantee of state sovereignty and the development of socialism in the CSSR, and a condition of the Czechoslovak people's peaceful creative labor.

The CSSR's constant foreign policy line, RUDE PRAVO notes, is the struggle for peace, the relaxation of international tension, disarmament, and the constructive resolution of present-day international problems. But in the conditions of the present deterioration in the international situation through the fault of the United States and its NATO allies, which have begun to deploy American missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other Warsaw Pact states have been forced to adopt counter-measures to strengthen their own defense capability.

The CSSR's development over the last 15 years has confirmed, RUDE PRAVO stresses, that our socialist motherland will remain a firm link in the socialist community -- a mighty front capable of withstanding any threat to the security of the Warsaw Pact states and upholding peace throughout the world.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GROMYKO VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD181720 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 18 Apr 84

["Soviet-Hungarian Communique on Andrey Gromyko's Visit to Hungary" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 18 TASS -- On April 17-18, 1984, the member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko stayed in the Hungarian People's Republic on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the HSWP and the Government of Hungary.

Andrey Gromyko held meetings and conversations with the first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Janos Kadar; as well as with member of the Politbureau of the HSWP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary Gyorgy Lazar; and member of the HSWP Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary Peter Varkonyi. The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, unity of views and complete mutual confidence that characterise the relations between the two countries.

In the spirit of the agreements reached during the visit of the Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar to the Soviet Union in July 1983, questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Hungary were discussed. The sides noted with big satisfaction that the broad programme charted during summit meetings and conversations between the Soviet and Hungarian leaders for a further deepening of cooperation of the two countries in all the major areas is being successfully implemented. Close and fruitful relations are developing between the CPSU and the HSWP, and those between state organs and public organisations, interaction in international affairs is being improved, the trade turnover shows dynamic growth, co-production and specialisation are being expanded, and contacts in the field of science and culture are becoming deeper. It was stressed once again that the further consolidation of the fraternal union between the CPSU and the HSWP, and between the USSR and Hungary in keeping with the 1967 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, fully meets the basic interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, and contributes to successfully resolving the tasks of socialist and communist construction in the two countries.

The Soviet Union and Hungary proceed from the fact that a priority place in their policies is occupied by the all-round deepening of the friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, and of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. The sides stressed the important significance of the Warsaw Treaty which reliably safeguards the security of the participating states, serves an effective instrument for the pursuit by them of their peaceable foreign policy course, and is an effective factor of preserving peace in Europe and the whole world.

The Soviet Union and Hungary intend to continue to take steps in order to work, by improving the socialist countries' cooperation within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, for a further deepening of the economic integration in the interests of every participating country and of the socialist community as a whole.

The exchange of opinions on international issues confirmed the side's unity of views in assessing the current situation in the world, seriously complicated by the actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism.

The Hungarian side praised the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko, especially noting the significance of the Soviet Union's expressed readiness to agree at any time with the other nuclear powers to make the relations between them subject to definite norms invested with a binding nature.

In this connection, attention was drawn once again to the special danger of the deployment that has begun in Western Europe of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. Aimed at gaining a military superiority, the policy of the USA and its NATO allies is undermining confidence between states, disrupting normal cooperation between them, and leading to a dangerous deterioration of the situation in Europe and the whole world.

Guided by the interests of preventing the disruption of the existing military-strategic balance, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are forced to adopt response measures of a defensive nature. The need for these measures would, naturally, disappear, if the USA and other NATO countries returned to the situation that existed prior to the start of the deployment of new missiles in Europe. This would open the way for just negotiations on the basis of the observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

The Soviet Union and Hungary consider that possibilities for a turn from confrontation to a policy of detente and cooperation still exist in the present international conditions. Such a turn would be facilitated by a serious and honest dialogue between states on the vital issues of preserving and consolidating peace, the search for practical ways for ending the arms race, renunciation of any attempts to gain unilateral advantages, and by strict observance of the generally recognised principles and norms of international law and of the treaties and agreements concluded.

A realistic basis for the conduct of specific talks and attainment of agreement is provided by the Warsaw Treaty countries' initiatives which are contained in the Prague political declaration and the Moscow joint statement. The sides stated that they will, together with the other socialist countries, continue to make active and consistent efforts to implement this programme aimed at eliminating the nuclear war menace, easing international tensions, and developing mutual understanding and cooperation between states.

The USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic advocate attainment of progress at the Vienna talks on armed forces and arms reductions in central Europe. To achieve it, it is necessary that a businesslike approach be shown on the part of the Western states-participants in the talks to the constructive proposals which were put forward by the socialist states.

The sides state their firm intention to continue making efforts to enable the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe to reach agreements that would contribute to reducing the level of military confrontation, enhancing reciprocal trust, and thus to changing the international situation for the better. The Soviet Union and Hungary once again emphasised in this connection the important significance of the socialist countries' proposals that the nuclear powers participating in the conference undertake the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of armed force and maintenance of peaceful relations.

Some of the other topical international issues were also examined, particularly the situation in the Middle East, in Central America and the Caribbean, and in the south of Africa. The sides stated that they have invariably advocated liquidation of the existing and prevention of new sources of tensions and armed conflicts in the world, a peaceful political settlement of international problems. The USSR and Hungary feel solidarity with the peoples fighting against the policy of imperialist aggression, for freedom, independence and social progress.

The sides gave a positive assessment to the talks held and expressed the conviction that they would contribute to deepening the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic, and to consolidating the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN CULTURE MINISTER

LD180017 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, received Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Questions on the further expansion and deepening of bilateral Soviet-Hungarian cultural ties were discussed during the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

MARCHUK RECEIVES BULGARIA'S TODORIYEV 10 APR

PM171942 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] On 10 April, G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received N. Todoriyev, chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technical Progress.

Questions on the further development and deepening of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria were considered at the meeting.

PRAVDA REPORTS CEAUSESCU VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

PM181343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr -- Talks here ended between M. Spiljak, president of the SFRY State Presidency, and D. Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and Romanian president, who was on a visit to Yugoslavia.

Press releases issued here say that the side exchanged opinions on a wide range of questions of bilateral cooperation. The need to continue efforts aimed at easing international tension was noted.

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON SWEDEN SUB INCURSIONS SCORED

PM181326 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch under the rubric "International Notes": "Muddying the Waters" -- first two paragraphs published in boldface]

[Text] A correspondent of the West German DPA news agency recently reported from Stockholm: An alert was announced at the Karlskrona naval base 10 February in connection with the alleged appearance of a submarine. During the hunt for that submarine, 2 mines were exploded, 23 depth charges were dropped, helicopters combing the search area dropped 25 bombs, and the Coast Guard dropped about 50 hand grenades and fired automatic rifles in the Baltic Sea at "supposed" foreign divers.

The most vigorous use of arms by Swedish soldiers in the last 175 years ended fruitlessly. The submarine allegedly seen by three fishermen turned out to be the waste pipe of a purification installation. An "underwater device" raised to the surface was a car dumped in the sea by some crook trying to claim the insurance.

Stockholm, 14 Apr -- The lovers of fishing for stinking "sensations" in the muddy waters of anticommunist fabrications have fallen in love with the Scandinavian countries' fjords. And not in vain, either. Openly declaring that the Nordic countries' desire to create a nuclear-free zone runs contrary to the U.S. global nuclear strategy, the transatlantic "peacemakers" are stepping up the militarization of this region and deliberately whipping up an atmosphere of tension there. Neutral Sweden and Finland, which do not belong to any military bloc, are increasingly the main targets of this political subversion, which is openly aimed at provoking hostility toward the USSR. The reasons lie in the peace-loving foreign policy of both these countries, which advocate and support important initiatives in favor of detente and disarmament and strive for broad cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries. All this runs contrary to the militarist course of U.S. and NATO strategists, who preach the possibility of "limited" nuclear war in Europe and strive to attain military superiority in order to implement their adventurist "position-of-strength" policy.

Whipping up the feelings of suspicion, anti-Sovietism, and spy mania, people in Washington obviously feel that all means are justified for the attainment of these dirty goals. Back in early March, for example, Pentagon chief Weinberger transparently hinted in an interview with Swedish television that the violators of Sweden's territorial waters allegedly come from the USSR. He recently held a meeting with a group of journalists from the Scandinavian countries within the confines of his department in Washington at which he expanded on his slanderous variations of the hackneyed subject of the "Soviet threat."

The Pentagon chief chose as the main subject of his talk the search in Swedish territorial waters -- especially in the region of the Karlskrona naval base -- for some foreign underwater objects, a search which went on for more than 2 months and ended fruitlessly. The nationality of these objects, according to repeated statements by Swedish Government spokesmen, has simply not been established; just as, by the way, the actual targets of the intensified search have not been discovered. This was confirmed again by Swedish Foreign Minister L. Bodstrom in an interview with the newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

Weinberger, however, has never been troubled by the complete absence of any proof to back the fabrications. Nor could the Washington "hawk" wait for official statements from Stockholm, much less for the results of the "underwater chase."

He hastened to sound his usual "anti-Soviet warning" in the ears of the journalists invited to his office long before there surfaced... thousands of dead fish, deafened by the Coast Guard's depth charges, in a southern Swedish port not far from the naval base. The Pentagon chief was very impatient to pass off on his Scandinavian interlocutors the "canard" about the "Soviet threat." From the threshold of his Washington office, thousands of miles away from Sweden, Weinberger announced that the "objects" being sought were... Soviet submarines. And he immediately told the Swedes to build up their military strength in order to be able to repulse under any conditions the... Soviet attack which he himself had invented. The region in question, in his words, is of exceptionally great strategic significance, and the USSR supposedly constantly conducts such espionage activities, violating also the sovereignty of other countries.

It would be a good thing if the highly placed source of slanderous anti-Soviet fabrications from the Pentagon familiarized himself with the above-mentioned interview with Sweden's foreign minister. I do not wish to evaluate the statements by leading politicians who are voicing various suspicions without sufficient evidence to back them, L. Bodstrom said. The Soviet Union, the Swedish minister went on, has no other interests in northern Europe apart from maintaining friendly relations with Sweden and the other Nordic countries.

Thus, the virus of the "periscope fever," as it has been described by the Swedish press, has clearly been brought to the region from across the ocean.

Weinberger's thoroughly false and slanderous fabrications are the latest clumsy American-style attempt to distract attention from the U.S. policy of subversion, of trampling all norms of international law, and of bloody piracy carried out in various parts of the world.

As regards the submarine hysteria, which is being regularly fanned from across the ocean, the U.S. ABC-TV reported a few days ago that the United States constantly engages in espionage using its submarines in the territorial waters of so-called "friendly countries." According to the ABC-TV report, there are both strike and minisubmarines. The operation's goal is to gather intelligence data on defense installations, the structure and profile of the seabed, and the entries and exits of harbors. The fact that the Baltic Sea is crisscrossed by NATO and U.S. submarines has been repeatedly admitted by western military experts. And quite recently the whole world learned the news of the strategy which befell a Danish ship: a West German submarine, caught in the trawling nets, dragged it and the fishermen on board deep into the sea...

Thus, Mr Weinberger, and those who echo him, should not behold a mote in another person's eye, but consider the beam that is in their own eye.

EMBASSY CONDEMNS OVERFLIGHT CONTROVERSY IN FRANCE

LD182036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1917 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Paris, 18 April TASS -- At a press conference in the USSR Embassy in France today, an official statement was made by the embassy and concrete facts were cited which demonstrated the groundless nature and overt maliciousness of statements alleging that the Soviet Tu-134 plane in the area of Toulon "deliberately" deviated from its course and for the "purpose of reconnaissance" flew over the French naval base.

The facts confirmed by documentary evidence are that the Aeroflot Tu-134, which was flying on the Moscow-Marseilles route, strictly observed all the rules in force over the territory of France and did not deviate even an iota from the orders of the French ground controller.

The French authorities themselves have admitted this and confirmed that they had nothing against the actions of the Soviet crew. A statement was also published on behalf of the French Government which explained that the Soviet plane was flying on a course directed by the French ground control center.

In connection with this incident, the USSR Embassy has expressed profound indignation and made an official protest to the French Ministry of External Relations. The statement by the embassy stresses that the embassy resolutely insists that the "directors" of this crude provocation be punished and demands that concrete steps be taken to prevent similar intolerable incidents from occurring in the future.

FRENCH MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN CHAD SCORED

LD162124 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] The latest communications from Chad and Paris show that France has embarked along a path of increased military interference in Chad. [words indistinct] Our observer Eduard Arsenyev writes that this represents a further step along the path of armed interference in the affairs of Chad. For the French soldiers stationed in that African country, the thoughtless decisions of Paris immediately led to tragic incidents which cost the lives of nine soldiers. Responsibility for these casualties rests entirely with those who took the decision to escalate military interference.

While it does not stint on statements in favor of a political settlement of the situation in Chad, the French Government is in fact undertaking further demarches which only serve to complicate the conditions for such a settlement. During his recent trip to Chad, Prime Minister Mauroy promised Habre extra military aid: (?armored) troop-carrying vehicles, guns and ammunition worth about 100 million francs. [words indistinct] of Habre, in fact, find themselves entirely in the hands of French military advisers whose number are to be considerably increased in a short while.

According to the press, further military operations with the participation and under the direction of French soldiers are envisaged in the coming months. France is getting more and more bogged down in the sands of its Chadian adventure, seeking to save the Habre regime. However, the task is proving impossible. In the opinion of French journalists who have visited Chad, the Habre regime does not enjoy the support of the population and new outbreaks of resistance are constantly occurring even in the southern zone controlled by (?his troops). The regime only continues to exist thanks to the French bayonets.

Not long ago, the current French leaders were condemning the neocolonialist policy in Africa of the rightwing parties and recommending the establishment of new relations with the Third World. However, to judge from France's actions in Chad, current French policy in Africa is hardly distinguishable from that of preceding governments. One gets the impression that a bloody colonial war did not happen in Algeria, nor the shameful Suez venture into which France was pushed by the socialist leaders headed by Guy Mollet, nor the inglorious withdrawal of French troops from Beirut.

France's military adventure in Chad provokes indignation in many countries of the world, both in Africa and other continents. The neocolonialist policy of the French Government is also criticized in France. Democratic public opinion demands that an end be put to military interference in Chad's internal affairs and the role of promoter of NATO policy in Africa be discarded.

The French people, who have great traditions of fighting against colonial adventures by imperialism and [words indistinct] demand that the freedom and independence of other peoples [words indistinct] settlement of Chadian [words indistinct] can only be guaranteed by the Chadian people themselves without external interference and on the basis of the appropriate resolutions of the Organization of African Unity. This meets the interests of the Chadian people as well as those of peace and security on the African Continent.

SOVIET-FRENCH COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD180947 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 18 TASS -- The 21st session of the mixed Soviet-French ("minor") [TASS parenthetical note] Commission for Scientific-Technical and Economic Cooperation has opened here today. The session is chaired by Dzhermen Gvishiani, vice chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. The French delegation is led by Jean-Claude Paye, director of the department for financial and economic issues of the French Ministry of External Relations.

The participants in the session will discuss in the course of three days the state and prospects of bilateral relations in the fields of science and technology, and examine the course of implementation of intergovernmental agreements and activities of some mixed branch working groups.

Scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and France is of a long-term character and is notable for its diversity and the scope of application of joint efforts. Important results have been obtained by the partners in the field of research and exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes. Also known are joint successes in high energy physics, the use of world ocean resources, environmental protection and atomic energy. The Soviet and French scientists have resolved an important agrochemical problem -- automated analysis of soils, plants and fodders.

A wide range of joint research and developments is conducted by Soviet organizations and French firms. French firms show interest in the use of a number of Soviet developments in the field of machine building for the power industry, metallurgy and heavy mechanical engineering.

In its turn, the Soviet industry effectively uses the achievements of French firms and organizations, in particular in the field of machine tool manufacture, diesel construction and in other fields.

KOHL REMARKS ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT CRITICIZED

LD182330 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Aleksandrov writes:

FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl gave an interview the other day to the Japanese television in which he touched upon a number of foreign policy issues. In an attempt to justify the stand of his government on the issue of the deployment of new American first-strike missiles in West Germany's territory--which has resulted in the turning of the Western Germans into hostages of Washington's unpredictable nuclear strategy--the chancellor, following into the footsteps of the overseas falsifiers, made references to the alleged "military superiority" of the Soviet Union, which has already more than once been refuted; "its striving for hegemony".

In so doing, he was not above presenting facts in a totally distorted light. In Kohl's opinion, "one side" (the USA) is allegedly "cutting arms, while the other (USSR) continues arming itself."

Such claims are designed for totally uninformed people, as facts testify to the contrary. It is the United States and not the Soviet Union which has initiated a new, extremely dangerous round of the arms race in the futile efforts at ensuring military superiority over the USSR and creating a strategic potential for the first "disarming" strike. A component part of that potential are the American "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles, which are being deployed in West Germany now. In his recent speech, President Reagan bluntly said that the USA intends to conduct international affairs from positions of force. This is how matters stand with Washington's sham "peaceableness" and its "readiness" to reduce arms.

In his interview, the West German chancellor also touched upon the question of relations between the FRG and the GDR. Talking about the "unity of the German nation," about Bonn's wish to unite all Germans "through peaceful means," Kohl was trying to present things in such a way as if there is no sovereign German Democratic Republic which has long been recognised by the international community and builds its relations with other states, including with the FRG, on the basis of inter-state treaties. The pronouncements by the Bonn chancellor on this subject can be evaluated only as an attempt at calling in question the international-legal character of relations between the two German states, as the desire to meddle in the internal affairs of sovereign GDR.

SOVIET-FRG COOPERATION DISCUSSED IN TASHKENT

GF151400 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] The banking and financial (?group) of the USSR-FRG Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation has met in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. Attending the meeting were representatives of the biggest [word indistinct] in the FRG, the USSR State Bank, the USSR Foreign Trade Bank, and the representatives of the USSR Ministries of Finance and Trade.

The meeting discussed many questions related to the work of the two countries aimed at broadening the scope of relations among scientific establishments of the two sides and consolidating mutual cooperation. The participants of the meeting were received by the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium.

BRUTENTS-LED DELEGATION MEETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

LD182300 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus April 18 TASS -- President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria today received a visiting delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Karen Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the meeting the Syrian president stressed that Syria would continue to strengthen and develop relations with the Soviet Union.

President al-Asad highly praised the Soviet Union's support for the just cause of the Arab peoples, for the struggle of all peoples of the world for peace, social progress and averting the threat of war.

The Syrian president said that his country would remain loyal to its policy of counter-ing the aggressive plans and conspiracies hatched by imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces.

GOVERNMENT MESSAGE TO AL-ASAD ON NATIONAL DAY

PM171134 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

["To Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, General Secretary of the Ba'th Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium warmly congratulate you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, and, in your person, the friendly Syrian people, on the 38th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops, the national day of the Syrian Arab Republic. Syria's consistent stand and its firmness and perseverance in the struggle against the Israeli aggression, which is encouraged and supported by the United States, and against attempts at imperialist intervention in the affairs of Arab countries have profound sympathy and respect for your country in the Soviet Union.

Particular importance is attached to the efforts of Syria and its leaders to ally the Arabs together on a patriotic, anti-imperialist basis in order to realize a just, comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis and to foil U.S. and Israeli plans to impose separate deals on the Arabs. The Soviet Union will continue to firmly support the Arab peoples in their struggle for their legitimate rights and interests, and to support Syria in its efforts to strengthen its national independence and to follow the roads of progressive social and economic development.

We express our belief that Soviet-Syrian relations built on a firm base -- the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria -- will steadily develop and strengthen for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interest of international security and real peace in the Middle East. Comrade president, we wish you happiness and good health and prosperity and progress for the friendly Syrian people.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREET'S SYRIA'S AL-KASM

PM171253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, chairman of the Syrian Council of Ministers

On Syria's national holiday -- the 38th anniversary of the evacuation of the foreign troops -- please accept, Comrade 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, our cordial congratulations and greetings.

The Soviet Union, which invariably sides with the Syrian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against the Israeli aggression and U.S. imperialist plans, assesses highly and supports Syria's principled course aimed at safeguarding the Arabs' legitimate rights and achieving a fair, lasting peace in the Near East.

We are sure that the relations of friendship and all-around cooperation linking our countries will continue to strengthen for the benefit of the Soviet and Syrian peoples, in the interests of achieving all all-embracing Near East settlement.

We wish you, comrade chairman, and the government and people of friendly Syria, prosperity and successes.

The USSR Council of Ministers

PRAVDA NOTES SYRIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

PM181321 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 17 April First Edition publishes on page 5 a photograph of a group of workers standing near an oil-drilling rig. The photograph is accompanied by the following unattributed caption:

"Today the people of the Syrian Arab Republic celebrate their national holiday -- the anniversary of the foreign troops' evacuation. On 17 April 1946 the last foreign soldier left the country's territory and it acquired independence. During the years of independent development a number of progressive socioeconomic transformations have been implemented. In the international arena Syria steers an anti-imperialist, anticolonial course. Its consistent, principled policy aimed at eliminating the consequences of Israeli aggression and establishing just peace in the Near East is well known. In this struggle the Syrian people find the total support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. The all-round ties between the USSR and Syria, reinforced by the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, are constantly being strengthened. In the photograph: Soviet and Syrian oil workers at a North Rumaylan drilling site."

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL POLYAKOV VISITS CAIRO

For Cairo coverage of the visit to Egypt of Vladimir Polyakov, director of the Middle East desk in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, including reports on his talks on bilateral relations with Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, see the Egypt section of the 16 April DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

UNDECLARED WAR AGAINST NICARAGUA INTENSIFYING

LD181657 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The United States is intensifying its undeclared war against Nicaragua. In what way does that small Central American country displease its powerful neighbor? Yuriy Soltan explains:

It is not hard to answer this question. The United States has long viewed Latin America as its backyard and any expression of independence, particularly on the part of a small nation, annoys Washington. How dare they? This caveman sentiment pervades Washington's policy towards Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan people threaten no one. After many years of hard struggle, they got rid of Washington's minion dictator, Somoza, who had squeezed sweat and blood from people.

The Nicaraguan people are building their life as they see fit, paying no heed to commands from the White House, and this independence, which gives rise to sympathy and respect in Latin America, which makes the local nations think over their future, gives the Reagan administration no rest. Having groundlessly accused Nicaragua of spreading the red danger, the United States is trying to overthrow its government at all costs and to turn the country into its semicolony once again. Washington is using hirelings to wage its undeclared war against Nicaragua. It resorts to the dirtiest methods of state-sponsored terrorism, witness the mining of Nicaragua's ports and roads on orders from the Central Intelligence Agency, which has already resulted in many casualties. Recently, several thousand mercenaries trained and armed by the United States invaded Nicaragua's border regions. Army and militia units stopped them.

All this involves not simple clashes with separate counterrevolutionary bands infiltrating Nicaragua, but a patriotic war against the forces of invasion sent by the United States. As a matter of fact, Washington doesn't rule out the possibility of launching a direct military aggression against Nicaragua. It is appropriate to remind that 23 years ago, the United States acted in the same way towards revolutionary Cuba. In April of 1961, it took the Cuban people 72 hours to destroy the army of U.S. hirelings which invaded the island of freedom at Playa Giron. Today's military adventure addicts won't escape the shame of defeat either but, based on the false notion of impunity, their policy poses a serious threat to peace.

Proclaiming its resolve to struggle against state-sponsored terrorism, the Reagan administration wants to implant its own lifestyle everywhere -- in Central America, in the Middle East, and in the south of Africa. Such are the realities, and they can't be masked by the peace talk that has been coming from Washington in such profusion lately.

EDITORIAL ON CPSU TASKS, MAIN INITIATIVES

PM180905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Cause -- the Cause of the Whole People"]

[Text] Last week was marked by major political events in our country's life. A CPSU Central Committee plenum and a USSR Supreme Soviet session were held in Moscow. The attention of all Soviet people and the world public at large was fixed on their work.

The April (1984) Plenum examined and approved the CPSU Central Committee Politburo proposals on organizational and other questions connected with the conduct of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and discussed the question of the basic guidelines for the reform of general educational and vocational schools.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the plenum.

At the USSR Supreme Soviet Session then held, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was unanimously elected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This decision, which is indissolubly linked with the CPSU's leading role enshrined in the USSR Constitution and is based on the highest interests of the Soviet society and state, was greeted by Soviet people with unanimous and ardent approval. They know Comrade K.U. Chernenko as a steadfast fighter for communism and peace, a tested Leninist leader, possessing outstanding political and organizational abilities and vast experience, in life. His election to the highest posts in the party and the state will be of great benefit to the common cause and to the resolution of the great tasks which face us today and will make it possible to implement even more successfully the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

The Communists and all working people perceived Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum as a political document of exceptional importance and as cogent confirmation of the party's concern for the people's good and their peaceful life and for the acceleration of our motherland's economic and social progress. The plenum wholly approved its program provisions and conclusions and these must become today the basis of all the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs, public organizations, and labor collectives.

The documents and decisions of the April plenum provide new impetus for that nationwide creative work whose main guidelines were defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and developed and detailed by subsequent Central Committee plenums. It is a question of the strategy for our country's advancement toward communism, which knows nothing of tardiness of action nor of skipping historically necessary stages of development. On the path toward the party's highest goals we still have many major and complex tasks to resolve, which belong by their origin and nature to the first phase of communist formation. This, strictly speaking, is the chief content of the large-scale intensive work being done to improve developed socialism today.

This work cannot be done without the broad development of the masses' initiative and creativity and without their very active involvement in resolving key problems of social life, which is a constant task of the party. "We will pursue this line in the future too," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, stressing the need to make better use of reserves for galvanizing the masses, to be found in the further improvement of socialist democracy and of society's entire political system.

The further improvement of the activity of the soviets -- the political foundation of the foundation of the USSR and mighty tool of socialist construction -- is of paramount significance here. The 2.3 million deputies, representatives of the workers, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, and working people of all nations and ethnic groups, and the tens of millions of activists -- these are the people who conduct affairs of state in our country, this is the indicator of the potential of the soviets.

The party's constant and purposeful efforts to expand the powers of the soviets at all levels have promoted -- especially since the adoption of the new USSR Constitution -- the fuller realization in their activity of the Leninist principle of the unity of legislation, management, and control. And yet the soviets' tremendous potential is still not being realized fully enough. In particular, the role of local soviets in economic and cultural building is increasing only slowly. Many ministries still try to bypass them, concentrating their activity on building and modernizing finished installations, and often fail to pay due attention to housing construction and to social welfare and cultural facilities. And here soviets by no means always display due persistence in using their rights. There are other problems too, requiring greater activeness and vigor on the part of soviets.

Analyzing in depth the main avenues of soviets' activity in conditions of developed socialism, the CPSU Central Committee plenum pointed to the need to use all methods of party influence to raise the efficiency of this activity and eliminate all elements of formalism. This is the demand of the day. This demand is made on all party committees and, of course, the Communist deputies through whom the party realizes its leading role in the soviets. They are called on to persistently seek to ensure that the soviets' sovereignty, enshrined in the Constitution, is constantly expressed everywhere in the content and style of their activity. This also applies to the work of the sessions of soviets and their standing commissions and to the organization of effective monitoring of the observance of adopted decisions.

The fulfillment of these demands is especially important now that we have reached an extremely crucial point in the 11th 5-Year Plan, when matters are already being reckoned in months. The state of affairs is determined by the need to further increase the intensiveness of our economic work. "It would be right," Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out, "if all of us forbade ourselves any kind of slackness whatsoever. Anxiety, even alarm if you like, about the state plan should not desert us for a minute. And let us agree that any failures or defects permitted this year must be answered for more strictly than before. Our party stance cannot be otherwise."

The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed with new force the role and responsibility of ministers and leaders of all ranks in resolving national economic and social tasks. How successfully any particular leader works, the party and the working people will judge not just by the full and timely fulfillment of plans and contractual obligations but also by real efforts aimed at improving people's working and living conditions.

In our country a comprehensive improvement of the system of national economic management is currently being carried out and there is a wide quest for new forms and structures of economic activity. While supporting in every way these important avenues of work, the party points out at the same time that they must not distract us from making more effective use of already existing management institutions. The problem of reducing the administrative apparatus, to which the plenum devoted great attention, is also indissolubly linked with this. It is necessary to seek steadily and consistently to ensure the optimum correlation of the numbers of workers engaged in production and in management, to eliminate the causes of overstaffing of the administrative apparatus, and to constantly improve the organization and technical level of equipment of managerial work.

The further improvement of Soviet legislation and the rigorous observance of adopted laws assume special importance in contemporary conditions. Nobody is permitted to violate or evade the laws in our country. This applies to approved plans very directly. When a plan becomes law, it must be respected, observed, and rigorously fulfilled. It is not just a question of economic discipline, the plenum noted. It is a question of party and political responsibility, which is especially important as our legal norms and our legislation are aimed at protecting the interests of working people and developing their labor and social activeness.

The party has reaffirmed the unchanging, consistent nature of its Leninist nationalities policy. The attention of soviets and party organizations is drawn to the fact that in a multinational country like ours it is impossible to disregard or remove from the agenda the tasks of improving international relations. The existing international relations in our state are not something stagnant and immutable which is immune to the influence of new circumstances and of time. And this means that, while developing existing organizational forms and methods of work which have proved their worth, we must constantly seek other methods too which promote the flourishing and rapprochement of nations.

The plenum provided a detailed appraisal of the question of school reform, which is of such tremendous general political significance. "To ensure that Soviet society advances confidently toward our great goals," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, "every new generation must be raised to a higher standard of education, general culture, vocational skill, and civic activeness. This, we could say, is the law of social progress."

The reform is designed to raise the work of general educational and vocational schools to a qualitatively new level, to eliminate shortcomings which exist in its activity, and to ensure that students have a profound grasp of the fundamentals of the sciences, that firm communist convictions, industriousness, and moral purity are fashioned in them, and that they are educated in a spirit of love for our multinational socialist motherland and readiness to defend it and in a spirit of proletarian internationalism. The implementation of the reform will make it possible to radically improve the labor education and vocational guidance of schoolchildren on the basis of combining study with productive labor and improve the training of skilled worker cadres in vocational and technical schools and will make it possible to supplement the universal secondary education of young people with universal vocational education.

The Central Committee school reform draft was discussed by the whole people and enriched by the collective wisdom and experience of millions. Now, the ideas of the reform must be implemented in full -- this is how the party poses the question. The main thing here is to underpin the whole work of transforming school with a firm material and organizational base and to consistently develop Lenin's ideas of a unified, labor, and polytechnical school adapted to contemporary conditions. Here, it is important not to lose sight of our strategic reference point -- the shaping of a comprehensively developed personality -- and not to lose one grain of the valuable assets of which Soviet public education is rightly proud.

In elaborating the school reform as a large-scale socioeconomic measure, the party pointed to the special role which belongs to the teacher here and determined new steps to raise the social prestige of public education workers and to further improve their working and living conditions. From 1 September this year salaries of teachers and other public education workers will start to increase gradually by an average of 30-35 percent. This measure will affect 6 million people and require around R3.5 billion per year.

It is not easy to find such large sums, but the party believes that this is a very safe, economical investment of public money which will be realized in the growth of Soviet people's culture and awareness and in the development of the young generation's talents. This approach stems from the very essence of the socialist system.

The school reform is of a long-term nature, designed to take place over two 5-year periods. However, it is important even now to grasp the nature and scale of the problems which are linked with it but are largely outside its framework. It is necessary, in particular, to persistently strengthen the interaction between school and production and prepare in advance for the creation in various sectors of the economy of several million workplaces equipped with the most up-to-date equipment where senior pupils can work productively. Great efforts are required on the part of every ministry and department, the Komsomol, the trade unions, and labor collectives. It is a matter for the whole people and nobody can remain on the sidelines.

The efforts being made by the party to further improve the work of soviets, increase their role in implementing the CPSU's socioeconomic policy, and improve nationwide statehood and socialist democracy naturally also embrace the sphere of foreign policy activity. The CPSU and the Soviet state are exerting tremendous efforts to avert nuclear war, preserve and consolidate peace on earth, remove the tension in world politics, and curb the arms race. The strengthening of socialism's international positions and solidarity with liberation movements is in their sphere of daily concerns. There is the broadest possible field of activity here for the soviets and primarily the Standing Commissions on Foreign Affairs of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

The party attaches special significance to further strengthening our motherland's defense capability. The present-day situation requires constant and comprehensive efforts from us to ensure the country's security and the reliable defense of Soviet people's peaceful labor. The soviets must make their own contribution to resolving this task.

Displaying constant and active concern for every part of the people's and country's life, the party points to the need to look attentively at how the 26th congress decisions are being fulfilled in all spheres. For it will soon be the new 27th CPSU Congress and we must prepare for it right now.

For Communists, the preparation for the congress is a period of interpretation and review of what has been achieved, a period of active consolidation of everything positive that we have attained. At the same time, it is a time for drawing lessons from the mistakes permitted, for analyzing shortcomings self-critically, and for defining ways to overcome them and, most importantly, ways to resolve the big new tasks.

The party is directing its prime attention to drafting the new, 12th 5-Year Plan. It is just as important to define key problems and prospects for the country's development for the next few decades. "For," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, "we are about to submit a new version of the party program for discussion by the 27th congress. We must not only underpin it with a solid general theoretical foundation, but also link it organically with well-founded economic plans and predictions. And this will make it possible to provide an objective and realistic picture of the improvement of developed socialism and the gradual progress toward communism."

With this aim in view, the party is striving to galvanize its collective thinking, and not just general theoretical but also political thinking. Theory enriched by new experience and experience interpreted in the light of Marxist-Leninist theory have always been and continue to be the most important source of the CPSU's strength.

The April (1984) Plenum, the decisions it adopted, and the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have exerted a defining influence on the work of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the new convocation. The session unanimously elected the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, formed the USSR Council of Ministers, and approved the USSR Council of Ministers declaration on its forthcoming activity and the basic guidelines for the reform of general educational and vocational schools.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session have armed the party and the whole Soviet people with specific guidelines for implementing current and long-term tasks at the present stage of our society's development. Now it is necessary to bring them to the notice of every Soviet person. The press, radio, and television have a great role here. Their main task is to support the initiative of the masses, disseminate progressive experience, develop socialist competition more broadly, and help to reveal and use reserves and to overcome shortcomings and difficulties.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet session expressed firm confidence that Soviet people, closely rallied around the Leninist party and under its tested leadership, will successfully implement the decisions adopted and attain new achievements along the great path of communist creation.

COMPOSITION OF USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD121725 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- Follows the full text of the USSR Supreme Soviet's resolution on the formation of the USSR Council of Ministers:

"The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics resolves:

To form the USSR Council of Ministers in the following composition:

Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- Tikhonov, Nikolay Aleksandrovich.

First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- Aliyev, Geydar Aliyevich.

First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs -- Gromyko, Andrey Andreyevich.

First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- Arkhipov, Ivan Vasilyevich.

Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- Antonov, Aleksey Konstantinovich.

Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee -- Baybakov, Nikolay Konstantinovich.

Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- Bodyul, Ivan Ivanovich.

Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- Dymshits, Veniamin Emmanuilovich.

Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- Kostandov, Leonid Arkadyevich.

Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supplies -- Martynov, Nikolay Vasilyevich.

Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology -- Marchuk, Guriy Ivanovich.

Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- Nuriyev, Ziya Nuriyevich.

Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- Smirnov, Leonid Vasilyevich.

Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- Talyzin, Nikolay Vladimirovich.

Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- Shcherbina, Boris Yevdokimovich.

USSR Minister of the Aircraft Industry -- Silayev, Ivan Stepanovich.

USSR Minister of the Automotive Industry -- Polyakov, Viktor Nikolayevich.

USSR Minister of Foreign Trade -- Patolichev, Nikolay Semenovich.

USSR Minister of Gas Industry -- Dinkov, Vasilyy Aleksandrovich.

USSR Minister of Civil Aviation -- Bugayev, Boris Pavlovich.

USSR Minister of Machine-Building -- Bakhirev, Vyacheslav Vasilyevich.

USSR Minister of Machine-Building for Livestock Farming and Fodder Production -- Belyak, Konstantin Nikitovich.

USSR Minister of the Medical Industry -- Melnichenko, Afanasiy Kondratyevich.

USSR Minister of the Merchant Marine -- Guzhenko, Timofey Borisovich.

USSR Minister of the Oil Industry -- Maltsev, Nikolay Alekseyevich.

USSR Minister of the Defense Industry -- Finogenov, Pavel Vasilyevich.

USSR Minister of Defense -- Ustinov, Dmitriy Fedorovich.

USSR Minister of General Engineering -- Baklanov, Oleg Dmitriyevich.

USSR Minister for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers -- Petroishchev, Aleksey Georgiyevich.

USSR Minister of Instrument-Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems -- Shkabardnya, Mikhail Sergeyevich.

USSR Minister of Communications Means Industry -- Pervyshin, Erlen Kirikovich.

USSR Minister of Railways -- Konarev, Nikolay Semenovich.

USSR Minister of the Radio Industry -- Pleshakov, Petr Stepanovich.

USSR Minister of Medium Machine-Building -- Slavskiy, Yefim Pavlovich.

USSR Minister of Machine-Tool Building and Instrument-Making -- Balmont, Boris Vladimirovich.

USSR Minister of Building, Road and Communal Machinery -- Chudin, Vitaliy Ivanovich.

USSR Minister of Construction in the Far East and the Transbaykal Area -- Babenko, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich.

USSR Minister of the Construction of Enterprises in the Oil and Gas Industry -- Chirskov, Vladimir Grigoryevich.

USSR Minister of Shipbuilding -- Belousov, Igor Sergeyevich.

USSR Minister of Tractor and Farm Machinery Building -- Yezhevskiy, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich.

USSR Minister of Transport Building -- Sosnov, Ivan Dmitriyevich.

USSR Minister of Heavy and Transport Engineering -- Afanasyev, Sergey Aleksandrovich.

USSR Minister of Chemical and Oil Machine-Building -- Brekhov, Konstantin Ivanovich.

USSR Minister of the Chemical Industry -- Listov, Vladimir Vladimirovich.

USSR Minister of the Electronic Industry -- Shokin, Aleksandr Ivanovich.

USSR Minister of Electrical Engineering -- Mayorets, Anatoliy Ivanovich.

USSR Minister of Power Engineering -- Velichko, Vladimir Makarovich.

USSR Minister of Interior -- Fedorchuk, Vitaliy Vasilyevich.

USSR Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education -- Yelyutin, Vyacheslav Petrovich.

USSR Minister of Geology -- Kozlovskiy, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich.

USSR Minister of Procurement -- Zolotukhin, Grigoriy Sergeyevich.

USSR Minister of Public Health -- Burenkov, Sergey Petrovich.

USSR Minister of Culture -- Demichev, Petr Nilovich.

USSR Minister of Light Industry -- Tarasov, Nikolay Nikiforovich.

USSR Minister of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood-Working Industry -- Busygin, Mikhail Ivanovich.

USSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Management -- Vasilyev, Nikolay Fedorovich.

USSR Minister of Assembly and Specialized Building Work -- Bakin, Boris Vladimirovich.

USSR Minister of the Meat and Dairy Industry -- Sizenko, Yevgeniy Ivanovich.

USSR Minister of the Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry -- Fedorov, Viktor Stepanovich.

USSR Minister of the Food Industry -- Lein, Voldemar Petrovich.

USSR Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry -- Kozlov, Nikolay Timofeyevich.

USSR Minister of Industrial Construction -- Solovyev, Yuriy Filippovich.

USSR Minister of the Building Materials Industry -- Yashin, Aleksey Ivanovich.

USSR Minister of Public Education -- Prokofyev, Mikhail Alekseyevich.

USSR Minister of Fisheries -- Kamentsev, Vladimir Mikhaylovich.

USSR Minister of Communications -- Shamshin, Vasiliy Aleksandrovich.

USSR Minister of Agricultural Construction -- Danilenko, Viktor Dmitriyevich.

USSR Minister of Agriculture -- Mesyats, Valentin Karpovich.

USSR Minister of Construction -- Karavayev, Georgiy Arkadyevich.

USSR Minister for the Construction of Enterprises in Heavy Industry -- Goldin, Nikolay Vasilyevich.

USSR Minister of Trade -- Vashchenko, Grigoriy Ivanovich.

USSR Minister of Coal Mining -- Bratchenko, Boris Fedorovich.

USSR Minister of Finances -- Garbuzov, Vasiliy Fedorovich.

USSR Minister of Nonferrous Metallurgy -- Lomako, Petr Fadeyevich.

USSR Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy -- Kazanets, Ivan Pavlovich.

USSR Minister of Electric Power Development and Electrification -- Neporozhniy, Petr Stepanovich.

USSR Minister of Justice -- Kravtsov, Boris Vasilyevich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries -- Nayashkov, Ivan Semenovich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards -- Kolmogorov, Georgiy Dmitriyevich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations -- Ryabov, Yakov Petrovich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Monitoring the Natural Environment -- Izrael, Yuriy Antoniyevich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material Reserves -- Kovalenko, Aleksandr Vlasovich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supervision of the Safety of Work in the Nuclear Power Industry -- Kulov, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction -- Bashilov, Sergey Vasilyevich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Matters -- Batalin, Yuriy Petrovich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices -- Glushkov, Nikolay Timofeyevich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational Training -- Petrovichev, Nikolay Aleksandrovich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting -- Lapin, Sergey Georgiyevich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography -- Yermash, Filipp Timofeyevich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Printing, Publishing and Book Trade -- Pastukhov, Boris Nikolayevich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Forestry -- Zverev, Aleksey Ilich.

Chairman of the USSR State Security Committee -- Chebrikov, Viktor Mikhaylovich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Technical and Other Supplies to Agriculture -- Khitrin, Leonid Ivanovich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Oil Products -- Khuramshin, Talgat Zakirovich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supervising the Safety of Work in Industry and Mining -- Vladychenko, Ivan Maksimovich.

Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism -- Abrasimov, Petr Andreyevich.

Chief Executive Officer of the USSR Council of Ministers -- Smirtyukov, Mikhail Sergeyevich.

Chairman of the Board of the USSR State Bank -- Alkhimov, Vladimir Sergeyevich.

Head of the USSR Central Statistical Board -- Volodarskiy, Lev Mordkovich.

In accordance with Article 20 of the USSR Law on the USSR Council of Ministers, the chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee is included in the USSR Council of Ministers.

In accordance with Article 129 of the USSR Constitution, the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the union republics are ex officio members of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

[Signed] President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, K. Chernenko

[Signed] Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, T. Menteshashvili
Moscow, Kremlin.

April 12, 1984

EDITORIAL ON MAY DAY SLOGANS, WORK IMPROVEMENT

PM181259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Greeting May Day"]

[Text] May Day -- the Soviet people's beloved holiday of labor and spring -- is approaching. It has become an established part of our lives and each year the cities and villages prepare for it in an elated mood. One of the holiday's main features consists of the CPSU Central Committee slogans addressed to the hearts and minds of millions. They focus attention on the main avenues of creative party and people's activity defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, have generated a new surge of labor and political activity among the masses. The speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was evidence of the consistent and enduring course of Lenin's party, its creative approach toward the solution of the urgent tasks of social development, and its ability to see the long term clearly. This course is garnishing the unanimous support of the Soviet people.

May Day is the holiday of the entire planet's working people. It is the day of working people's international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy, and socialism. The CPSU Central Committee slogans address words of fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties, to the peoples of the socialist countries with whom Soviet people are linked by the unity of goals and ties of friendship and cooperation, and to all those who hold dear the interests of peace, national independence, and social progress.

Socialism and peace are indivisible. Our state's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy has won profound authority. Soviet people do not want war, they know well the pitiless price it exacts. The peoples of other countries do not want war, as is manifested by the powerful demonstrations against the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The CPSU Central Committee slogans contain an appeal to the people of the entire world to more widely launch the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism, to demand the banning of weapons of mass destruction, to curb the arms race, and to defend detente and peace.

Soviet people unanimously support the efforts of Lenin's party and the Soviet state aimed at strengthening peace. This support is manifested in their desire to continue to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might. Today we are at a crucial frontier in the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets. It is important not only to reinforce but also to continue to develop the work pace set in recent years. The urban and rural workers well understand this. The words of the CPSU Central Committee slogan are meeting with a deep response everywhere:

"Working people of the Soviet Union! More widely launch socialist competition for the improvement of production efficiency and output quality! We will fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 plan and the targets for the 5-year plan as a whole!"

The party calls for a persistent struggle to overfulfill the labor productivity growth plan, to reduce the prime cost of output, to accelerate scientific and technical progress, and to introduce the achievements of science, technology, and leading experience into production. This work's success largely depends on the ability to manage the economy efficiently and thriftily, and on enhancing organization and labor discipline.

The CPSU Central Committee slogans focus the labor collectives' attention on the solution of specific tasks. For workers of the fuel and energy complex, this means increasing of oil, gas, and coal extraction and electricity generation. For metallurgical workers, the most important thing is to reliably meet the country's requirements for metal and to improve the quality and expand the range of economical output. For machine builders, it is to create highly productive, economical, and reliable machinery, instruments, and means of mechanization and automation, which will make it possible to accelerate the retooling of our enterprises. The production of consumer goods is a matter of all sectors of the national economy. The duty of construction and installation workers is to raise the effectiveness of capital investments and commission priority projects on schedule.

The workers of the agro-industrial complex are called upon to seek to reliably provide the country with food and agricultural raw material and to ensure the full safekeeping of field and livestock unit produce. The kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers must more actively introduce a scientifically substantiated system of arable farming. The spring field work needs to be precisely organized and of high quality.

Ideological work is a matter for the entire party and every Communist. The workers of the ideological front are called upon to bring the party's ideas to the masses with conviction and passion and to reveal more profoundly and vividly the achievements of the society of developed socialism.

The words of the CPSU Central Committee slogans are addressed to people of different ages and professions: scientists, writers and artists, health workers, young people, glorious veterans, the mentors of the youth, women, and servicemen.

In our country great concern is displayed for the rising generation. One more testimony to this is the nationwide discussion on the draft of general educational and vocational school reform. Its basic guidelines have been approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet. The party urges national education workers to take an active role in the reform's implementation, to improve by every means the training and education of the rising generation, and to instill in schoolchildren a love for socially useful labor.

With a feeling of legitimate pride we read the lines of the CPSU Central Committee slogans which speak of the indissoluble international unity and fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the triumph of socialist democracy, and the fact that Soviet people -- the true masters of their country -- are taking an active part in managing state and public affairs. At the same time we remember the Soviet people's unrivaled exploit during the Great Patriotic War and we preserve sacredly in our hearts the memory of those who died in the struggle of our motherland's honor, freedom, and independence.

Soviet people link bright plans and aspirations with the party of Communists. They are confident of their future. The unshakable unity of the party and people and loyalty to great Lenin's behests are a guarantee of all our victories.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS, DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD181432 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- A meeting of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, which took place here today, fully approved the decisions of the April 1984 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the programme tenets and conclusions formulated by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the plenary meeting and decided unswervingly to follow and fulfill them.

The meeting heard and discussed reports by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, and Vasilii Garbuzov, minister of finance of the USSR, on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the execution of the state budget of the USSR for the first quarter of 1984.

The meeting pointed out that the growth of industrial production in the first quarter of the current year was 4.9 percent over the same period last year as against the annual target of 3.8 percent. The plan for marketing industrial output was overfulfilled on the whole by two percent, labour productivity in industry rose by 4.6 percent as against the annual target of 3.4 percent. Altogether 96 percent of the increment in industrial output was obtained from the growth of labour productivity.

State purchases of livestock and poultry rose by 7 percent, of milk by 8 percent and of eggs by 4 percent over the first quarter of 1983. The headage of livestock in public ownership increased and its productivity grew. Spring field work is being carried out in many parts of the country speedily and in a well-organised way.

The programme for raising the living standards of the population continued to be implemented. The average monthly wages of workers and salaries of employees rose by 2.9 percent over the first quarter of 1983, retail trade increased by 5.1 percent and the volume of services to the population grew by 5.7 percent. Government-built housing with a total floor area of 9.2 million square metres was turned over for tenancy and many new schools, hospitals and child-care centres were built.

The state budget was executed in the first quarter by 101.6 percent on the profit side and by 98.8 percent on the expenditure side.

At the same time the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the USSR noted that work had not proceeded with proper intensity in a number of sectors of the national economy and industry. The plan and additional targets for oil extraction, and the plan for the production of synthetic ammonia, electric motors with capacities exceeding 100 kilowatts, chemical equipment, copper, cement, cardboard, cellulose, linen, leather footwear and some other products were not met.

Further Report

LD181642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers was held today. The Council of Ministers wholly and fully approved the decisions of the April 1984 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the policy stipulations and conclusions contained in the speech to the plenum by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and adopted them for unswerving guidance and implementation.

The session unanimously noted the great importance of the decision made by the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation on the election of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It stressed the need for active implementation of the basic guidelines for forthcoming government work in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy, which were approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet after a statement by Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting heard and discussed reports by Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and Comrade Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, on the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the country's state budget during the first quarter of 1984.

As a result of the great organizational work done to implement the tasks set by the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and widespread socialist competition for the early fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1984 plan during the first quarter, there was a further increase in the rate of development of the country's economy and improvement in the people's well-being.

In the first quarter of this year the increase in industrial production, as compared with the first quarter of 1983, amounted to 4.9 percent as against 3.8 percent targeted for the year. Labor productivity in industry increased by 4.6 percent as against 3.4 percent targeted for the year in the annual plan. Increased labor productivity accounted for 96 percent of the increase in industrial production.

State procurement of cattle and poultry rose by 7 percent, milk by 8 percent, and eggs by 4 percent compared with the first quarter of last year. The implementation of the program to raise the standard of living continued. Compared with the first quarter of 1983 the average monthly wages of workers and salaried employees increased by 2.9 percent.

As a whole the plan fulfillment results show that in the first quarter, especially in March, a large amount of work was done to consolidate positive results in the development of the economy and to create conditions for the successful fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. The state budget was fulfilled in the first quarter by 101.6 percent for revenue and by 98.8 percent for expenditure.

At the same time the meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers noted that work was conducted without due exertion in a number of sectors of the national economy and industry. Plans and additional targets for the extraction of oil and the plan for the production of synthetic ammonia, chemical equipment, cement, cellulose, linen fabric, leather footwear and a number of other products were not fulfilled. The USSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on ministers and leaders of departments in the country, and the councils of ministers of union republics, to carefully analyze the plan fulfillment results during the first quarter of 1984, to eliminate the existing shortcomings, to overcome the deficiencies in the fulfillment of plan tasks during the second quarter and to ensure steady and rhythmic work at all associations, enterprises and construction sites.

Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers.

A speech was delivered at the meeting by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

EDUCATION MINISTER PROKOFYEV DISCUSSES REFORM

LD171256 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- The basic guidelines for a reform of the general-education and vocational schools have been published in the Soviet Union. They were approved by the recent plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The reform is to be effected stage by stage in 1984-1990. Mikhail Prokofyev, minister of education of the USSR, told a TASS correspondent about the first steps being taken to carry out the reform.

I would put it this way: On the threshold of the 21st century the Soviet school itself is passing to the next, higher class. I think that my experience of many years as a teacher gives me the right to use such a "professional" simile. Naturally, this will be a form in which pupils will be able to gain more varied and thorough knowledge, a form in which more attention will be given to their general culture and to educating an all-round, vibrant, creative personality. That is the objective of the school reform. To prevent any misunderstanding I should like to make it clear right away that the Soviet school as we have it today is successfully fulfilling its functions. But time and socio-economic and scientific-technical progress dictate the need for change.

There are about 45 million school children in the Soviet Union. So judge for yourselves the scope of forthcoming transformations, the minister went on. The secondary school is to offer eleven-year schooling. Children are to begin attending classes earlier, at the age of 6. There will be a maximum of 25-30 pupils to a class and not as many as before. For certain lessons these will be divided into lesser groups. Science rooms will have more technical teaching aids and more computer facilities. School timetables are to include -- apart from ordinary lessons -- seminars, colloquiums and practical training periods. School programmes, textbooks, teaching methods and aids are being modernised. Our motto is to teach children a creative approach to things and to teach them in a creative manner. Conditions are being created for broadening artistic and esthetic education of children and improving their physical development. We intend to improve the preparation of the younger generation for work and their professional orientation.

A start on this sweeping programme is to be made this year. Considerable funds have been allocated for the purpose by the state.

From September 1 -- the day classes begin at schools -- we are planning to begin raising stage by stage the salaries of teachers and other public education staffs. This measure will cover 6 million people and will cost about 3.5 billion roubles a year. More teachers will be needed. Therefore we are planning already this year to admit more students to teachers' training institutes. By the way, the term of training in a number of fields is to be extended by a year.

Among our immediate problems is to compile a number of new textbooks combining a high scientific level and simplicity, brevity and expressive language. The ministry and the academy of pedagogical sciences have already established teams of textbook writers for preparing such textbooks.

The construction of school buildings continues traditionally on a large scale in the Soviet Union and it will be further expanded. In the next five years we are planning to build schools for 7 million pupils -- almost twice as many as in the current five year plan period (1981-1985). It is also planned to build many creches, Young Pioneer houses, young technicians' and young naturalists' stations, club houses and stadiums.

III. 19 Apr 84

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

ZAYKOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM

LD172126 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Paths toward raising the labor activity of Leningraders in light of decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet were considered by a plenum of the obkom which took place today in Leningrad. Comrade Zaykov, first secretary of the obkom, read a report.

NEW LENINGRAD OBKOM DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FORMED

PM130802 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 84 p 1

[Lentass report: "At the CPSU Obkom"]

[Text] The party obkom bureau has approved composition of the new Council for Economic and Social Development and the Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress under the Leningrad CPSU Obkom. Its aim is to improve the management mechanism of Leningrad's economic complex and to focus the efforts of enterprise and organization collectives on the main avenue of the intensification of production -- that is, the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and of automation systems based on the use of computers. L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, has been confirmed as council chairman, and A.P. Dumachev, first secretary of the Leningrad Party Gorkom, and A.N. Gerasimov and V.I. Korzhov, secretaries of the CPSU obkom, have been confirmed as deputy chairmen.

A session of the Council for Economic and Social Development and the Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress under the CPSU obkom was held at the Smolnyy yesterday and discussed progress in the development of a draft territorial-sectorial program for the intensification of the development of Leningrad's economic complex on the basis of automation with the widespread use of computer equipment for the period through 1990. A special council has been set up under the chairmanship of L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of the party obkom, to coordinate the work of this program. Scientific leadership has been entrusted to academician I.A. Glebov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences Leningrad Scientific Center.

INFORMATION ON KIRGHIZ 5 APRIL MEETINGS

CPCC Plenum Convenes

PM131138 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on a Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee was held 5 April 1984.

The plenum discussed the issue, "On the republic party organization's tasks in accelerating scientific and technical progress and introducing scientific and technical achievements and advanced experience into production."

A report was delivered by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

Speakers in the debate on the report were: K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of Frunze Gorkom; R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of Osh Obkom; E. Nurkaliyeva, machine operator at the Bolshevik sovkhos in Dzhungalskiy Rayon; M. Sydykov, first secretary of Naryn Obkom; N.P. Salamanova, a weaver at the All-Union Lenin Komsomol Silk Combine in Osh; V.D. Boykov, second secretary of Talas Obkom; S. Begaliyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Gosplan; S.A. Medvedev, director of the Kirghiz mining and metallurgical combine; Z. Nurmatova, first secretary of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences; K.B. Khuriyev, chief of the "Naryngidroenergostroy" construction administration; Dzh. Akimaliyev, rector of the Kirghiz agricultural institute named for K.M. Skryabin; M.A. Akhunov, general director of the Osh Cotton Production Association; M.V. Yendovitskiy, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; V.M. Zhuravlev, rector of Frunze Polytechnical Institute; I.M. Botbayev, general director of a stockraising science-and-production association; V.A. Ukraintsev, chief of the Kirghiz Republic Administration of USSR State Committee for Standards; M.A. Davletov, secretary of Issyk-Kul Obkom, and others.

The plenum was addressed by Comrade S.P. Yefimenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

Participating in the plenum's work were L.I. Dorofeyev, chief of a sector in the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Section; and V.I. Kushlin, consultant of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Section.

The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution on the question under discussion.

At this point the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum concluded its work.

Meat, Dairy Minister Replaced

PM130814 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVITSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 6 April 1984 front-pages a "Decree of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium" which announces the appointment of "Comrade A.K. Kanimetov as Kirghiz SSR Minister of the Meat and Dairy Industry" on 5 April 1984. The same edition carries on page 4 an unattributed report entitled "Chronicle" which reads as follows:

"The Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Sabirdin Tursunovich Tursunov of his duties as Kirghiz SSR Minister of the Meat and Dairy Industry."

Auditing Commission Meets

PM130813 Frunze SOVITSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 1

[KIRTAG report: "Session of the Kirghiz Communist Party Auditing Commission"]

[Text] On 5 April a session of the Kirghiz Communist Party Auditing Commission was held to examine the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee in further strengthening party discipline.

The session was addressed by T.Kh. Koshoyev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T.M. Almayev, chairman of the Kirghiz Communist Party Auditing Commission.

CHERNENKO SIGNS PHYSICIST KAPITSA'S OBITUARY

LD111502 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- Academician Petr Kapitsa, a great physicist of our time, an outstanding organizer of Soviet science died Sunday at the age of 89.

The obituary signed by Konstantin Chernenko, other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, as well as prominent scientists, points out that a whole epoch in Soviet and world physics is connected with the name of Petr Kapitsa. He has made a substantial contribution to the development of magnetic physics, low-temperature physics, electronics and plasma physics.

P. Kapitsa started his scientific career in 1918. In 1921 he was sent to Britain to conduct scientific research. After several years of work with Ernest Rutherford he returned to the USSR in 1934 to head the institute of physical problems under the USSR Academy of Sciences. He held this post till the last days of his life.

Petr Kapitsa combined extensive scientific research with the training of scientific cadres. He was one of the initiators of the creation of the Moscow Physical-Technical Institute. Many generations of Soviet physicists were trained by him.

The scientific activities of Petr Kapitsa have gained worldwide recognition. He was a Nobel Prize winner and a member of more than 30 foreign academies. P. Kapitsa took an active part in the Pugwash movement of scientists for peace, against the nuclear threat, and actively worked for the protection of the environment.

Other Signatories Listed

PM131535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Obituary of Academician P.L. Kapitsa]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a grievous loss. Twice Hero of Socialist Labor Academician Petr Leonidovich Kapitsa, major physicist of our time, outstanding organizer of Soviet science, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences S.I. Vavilov Institute of Physical Problems, died 8 April 1984 in his 90th year.

An entire era of Soviet and world physics is associated with the name of P.L. Kapitsa and he made a great contribution to the development of the physics of magnetic phenomena, low temperatures, electronics, and plasma.

P.L. Kapitsa was born 9 July 1894 in Kronshtadt. On graduating from the Petrograd Polytechnical Institute in 1918 he began his scientific work in that institute. In 1921 P.L. Kapitsa was assigned to do scientific work in Britain. After several years' work with E. Rutherford he returned home in 1934 and became head of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Physical Problems, a post he held right up to his death.

For his work in the sphere of nuclear physics and research into the properties of matter in ultrastrong magnetic fields, P.L. Kapitsa was elected a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1929. In 1939 he was elected a full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. His discovery of the superfluidity of liquid helium was one of the most important world achievements of physics and was the basis for the creation of a new scientific discipline -- quantum liquids physics.

P.L. Kapitsa ably combined research work with scientific organization, possessed the qualities of a gifted scientist and inventor, and sought to solve theoretical problems and at the same time create new technology. The installations for obtaining oxygen which were created as a result of his research in the Great Patriotic War, played an important part in the implementation of the technological principles of the liquefaction and separation of gases and led to the formation of a new industrial sector. He devoted the final years of his life to looking for a solution to the problem of controlled nuclear fusion.

K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, A.P. Aleksandrov, G.I. Marchuk, V.A. Medvedev, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye.P. Velikhov, V.A. Koptug, A.A. Logunov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, A.L. Yanshin, S.G. Shcherbakov, G.K. Skryabin, Ye.P. Slavskiy, V.P. Yelyutin, A.M. Prokhorov, N.N. Bogolyubov, O.M. Belotserkovskiy, M.A. Markov, B.Ye. Paton, A.Yu. Ishlinskiy, D.V. Skobeltsyn, N.N. Semenov, V.A. Engelhardt, A.S. Borovik-Romanov, I.K. Kikonin, G.V. Kurdyumov, Ya.B. Zeldovich, Ye.M. Lifshits, Yu.B. Khariton, I.M. Khalatnikov, I.P. Krylov.

Politburo Members in Honor Guard

LD121851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Moscow said farewell today to academician Petr Leonidovich Kapitsa, a major physicist of our time, outstanding organizer of Soviet science, member of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, director of the "Vavilov" Institute of Physical Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences, twice Hero of Socialist Labor. Kapitsa's coffin was placed in the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium building conference hall which was in mourning decoration. There were many wreaths, one of them being from the CPSU Central Committee. Mourning music was played.

Comrades Vorotnikov, Grishin, Romanov and Zimyanin stood in the honor guard. Representatives of party and state organizations and the public of the capital came to pay their respects to the deceased. The coffin was then taken out of the conference hall. A mourning meeting was held at the Novodevichye Cemetery, where Kapitsa was buried.

BREZHNEV MEMORIAL PLAQUE UNVEILED IN UKRAINE

LD190718 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Dneprodzerzhinsk (the Ukraine) April 18 TASS -- A memorial marble plaque with a high relief portrait of Leonid Brezhnev was unveiled at a special ceremony today at the main entrance-gate of the Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical complex where he had once been a worker and then an engineer.

The plaque was installed in honour of the outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, of the international communist and workers' movement, in accordance with a decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers about the perpetuating of his name.

A meeting was held which was addressed by representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, as well as of labour collectives of the city.

EDITORIAL URGES MORE EFFICIENCY IN ECONOMY

PM181424 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Strategy of Efficiency"]

[Text] The scale of our economy is immense. The national economic complex's production and scientific potential that has been created through the heroic labor of many generations of Soviet people makes it possible to successfully resolve the major tasks of the developed socialism era and to achieve a further strengthening of the country's economic might. It is all a question of how efficiently production capacity is used, of how rationally material resources are expended, and of output quality. We have recently achieved a marked acceleration of growth rates and labor discipline has become stronger. But there are still many unresolved questions, bottlenecks, and unexploited reserves. This is shown by the first quarter results: Although there are certain successes, laggard sectors have also emerged.

"We have reached an exceptionally crucial stage in the 5-year plan, when we are already counting the months," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum. "And the situation is by no means such that it is possible to get by without further increasing the intensity of our economic work."

Today the paramount duty of all soviet and economic organs and of every labor collective is to strive to fulfill the plan targets and the pledges made for an additional growth in productivity by 1 percent and for a 0.5 percent reduction in output prime cost. The land of the soviets has always proved its indisputable advantages through the steady growth of its labor productivity. This has increased by 14 percent in industry in the USSR over the past 5-year period, while in the United States it has increased by only 3 percent. Today 1 percent above plan labor productivity growth is equivalent to the additional production of 1.1 million metric tons of finished rolled ferrous metals, the production of 5,700 tractors, and the manufacture of almost 120 million square meters of cloth. And a 0.5 percent reduction of prime cost in industry above plan will save the resources for the additional construction of roughly 300,000 apartments, which could house 1 million Soviet citizens.

But outlining high goals and uncovering reserves is far from all. At all levels of economic leadership it is necessary to organize harmonious work, to inculcate in cadres responsibility, concern, anxiety, if you will, for the state plan, and to overcome any slackness and complacency in assessing what has been achieved. The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum bluntly stipulated that for any failure and for any imperfections permitted this year accountability must be stricter than ever.

The achievement of higher end results in economic activity is promoted by the large-scale economic experiment that is under way in industry and in the consumer services sphere. The new levers and incentives stipulated by the experiment are promoting the further improvement and strengthening of centralized management of the economy in conjunction with the development of democratic initiatives in the leadership of the national economy, as well as an increase in labor collectives' role in management. It must be said that the transition to new working conditions is not going smoothly everywhere. Since the fulfillment of contractual obligations throughout the entire range of orders have been made the key point, the participants in the experiments have the right to count on effective aid from subcontractors and supplier organizations.

There is much to be done in the management sphere in general in order to bring the system and methods of managing the economy into line with the growing demands of the national economy. Along with the quest for new forms and structures it is important also to think about the more efficient use of existing management institutes, to eliminate the causes of the runaway growth of the administrative apparatus, to seek the optimum correlation between the number of workers employed in production and the number in management, and to create conditions in which people themselves would have an interest in switching, figuratively speaking, from the office desk to the machine tool. The Central Committee plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, spoke of the soviets' enhanced role in the country's economic life and noted that our economy will benefit considerably if the soviets take it as a rule to exactly and objectively assess the work of economic leaders at all levels, taking into account not only production questions, but also real measures aimed at improving people's working and living conditions.

It is very important to step up the soviets' monitoring of plan fulfillment. After the plan has been approved it acquires the force of law. And what happens then? The representatives of first one department, then another, often without due grounds, demand new material and financial resources over and above those already allocated to them by the plan. That should not happen. When the plan has become law it must be respected, observed, and strictly fulfilled. And this is not just a question of economic discipline. It is a question of party and political responsibility.

The USSR Council of Ministers statement on its forthcoming activity names as the most important tasks the boosting of the country's production forces to a qualitatively new level and a fundamental growth in labor productivity with a view to satisfying more fully Soviet people's material and spiritual needs. Among the prime tasks are the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, the saturation of production with industrial robots, the introduction of flexible automated systems, the extensive use of electronics, and the application of new construction materials. We are faced with enhancing the role of the machine building complex, which is called upon to more actively influence the retooling of the entire national economy, and to strive to further develop and re-equip such bases of the national economy as metallurgy and chemicals.

Positive trends have emerged in capital construction. But the practice of dissipating capital investment has still not been eradicated, construction schedules for certain projects are overly long, and the number of uncompleted projects is being reduced only slowly. This means that it is necessary to continue to channel the efforts of subcontracting ministries and local organs into focusing forces and resources on the most important projects scheduled for commissioning and on stepping up the volume of work in regions with an increased construction program. A number of additional measures must be implemented to ameliorate the work of transportation, to improve the system of material and technical supply, and to develop all sectors of the production infrastructure. As Soviet people's incomes and material prosperity grow, the task of improving the quality and range of the goods and services offered to the population is coming increasingly to the fore.

Finally, our economy must become more economical and geared to saving raw and semi-finished materials and fuel, to making extensive use of resource-saving and low-waste technology, and to using secondary resources in production.

It is necessary to pay close attention to whether we are making good use of the leading experience which exists here and to what kind of backing is given to patriotic initiatives aimed at an intensification of thrift, at increasing production with no additional expenditure of labor, material, or financial resources, and at an increase in output with a lower number of workers.

In short, everything positive that has been amassed in the course of implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, the valuable grains of experience in the sphere of production management, planning, and organization -- everything positive must be consolidated and developed, and mistakes and omissions must be subjected to self-critical analysis. Economic enterprise on the part of entrepreneurship, leaders, the creative initiative on the part of labor collectives, production innovators, and people's deputies -- these are deep-rooted reserves for our economy's growth and dynamic development. Life itself demands a fuller realization of the masses' creative energy and collective experience.

TV REPORTS INCREASES IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

LD171244 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast; political observer Yuriy Letunov report]

[Text] Hello, esteemed comrades! These days, we are summing up the results of the work for the first quarter. The USSR CSD tells me that on provisional figures, in the first 3 months of this year, the total volume of industrial production and labor productivity, compared with the corresponding period last year, has increased. Enhanced obligations are being successfully fulfilled in those places where socialist competition is creatively organized. It was noted at the 26th party congress that by its very nature, the competition is based on a high degree of awareness and initiative, and it is precisely this initiative that helps to reveal and put into operation reserves of production and raise the efficiency and quality of work. Much depends on the qualifications and competence of engineering and technical workers.

The collective of the Moscow automatic lines works, the Pyatidesyatiletie SSSR Works, adopted an obligation to raise labor productivity in 1984 above plan by 1.5 percent and to reduce prime costs of production by .7 percent. Results of work in the first quarter have shown that the calculations were correct. The machine-tool builders have reached the planned levels ahead of schedule. A complete automatic line has been made, and output worth R241,000 produced, above the quarter's task. Here, in many shops, technical groups and powerful machine-tools were combined, enabling each worker to operate two units at once. The spare workers were transferred to a second shift. This, naturally, considerably raised the coefficient of utilization of the equipment.

In the industry of Leningrad, over two-thirds of the increase in labor productivity has been achieved as a result of comprehensive mechanization and automation. The proportion of manual labor has been reduced. Since the beginning of this 5-year plan alone, labor of more than 60,000 people has been saved.

Interesting experience has been gained in Kuybyshev Oblast. The growth rates of production volume in the first quarter showed that the enterprises of the oblast should fulfill their obligations this year and provide extra production worth R125 million, while saving material, labor and financial resources totaling R45 million. The Maslennikov Works Association is considered one of the best in the oblast. Here, the workers know well what highly productive work does for the enterprise. Earnings have increased.

From profits, a leisure center has been built on the banks of the Volga, as well as a tourist and Pioneer camps, a cultural center, (?convenience food works [fabrika-kukhnya]) and medical center. In the first 3 years of this 5-year plan, 676 families of workers of this works improved their housing conditions.

Speaking at the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said that there is great satisfaction in noting the widespread response by the labor collectives in pledging an above-plan rise in labor productivity of 1 percent and additional reduction in prime costs of .5 percent. I think, said Konstantin Ustinovich, that one should consider the possibility of directing all the funds and resources that will be obtained from this -- and they are considerable -- to improving the conditions of work and everyday life of soviet people, medical services, and housing construction. This would be in full accord with the supreme aim of the party's policy: all possible concern for people's welfare.

PRESS CONFERENCE ADDRESSES TRADE WITH WEST

LD181252 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- Trade and economic contacts between the USSR and industrialised capitalist countries in 1983 were maintained against the background of the dramatic aggravation of the world situation, Gennadiy Zhuravlev, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, said at a press conference in the press centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR today. That aggravation, he said, was caused by the growing militarism and aggressiveness of the imperialist forces. It should be added that because of a deep economic crisis, tendencies for protectionism and other political and economic restrictions on trade grew stronger in capitalist countries. The aggressive course of the Washington administration has a particularly deleterious effect on the development of trade and economic contacts in the world.

However, even in that situation the Soviet Union maintained its trade with most of the Western countries at a high level and, moreover, expanded it with a number of capitalist states, Gennadiy Zhuravlev noted. The Soviet Union's trade turnover with the group of countries was worth 38.4 billion rubles in 1983.

The Soviet Union's trade with West European countries was growing especially and the trade turnover with them in 1983 rose by 6.4 per cent over 1982 to reach the value of 31.31.6 billion rubles. The countries of that region accounted in 1983 for about 82 per cent of the Soviet Union's trade turnover with the industrialized capitalist countries.

New forms of economic cooperation, such as industrial cooperation, trade in licenses and cooperation on the markets of third countries, are being developed with Western states. Large-scale projects to build industrial plants in the USSR, including on a compensation basis, are being carried out with many countries of industrialized capitalist states. A number of major contracts were concluded in 1983 as well.

The year 1983 was characterised by stability and growing trade with the Soviet Union's leading partners in Western Europe, among them West Germany, Finland, France, Italy, Great Britain, Greece, Spain, Sweden and Austria.

A number of our West European partners, the deputy foreign trade minister said, display worry about a certain surplus of the Soviet exports to those countries over imports from them. The Soviet side, he continued, in principle seeks to balance trade with the Western countries on a multilateral basis and regards this matter with understanding. However, the efforts of the Western companies to boost their exports to the USSR often come against obstacles raised by the governments of their countries to trade with the USSR. It can be said with confidence that the lifting of those restrictions could have a beneficial effect on the Soviet Union's trade with West European countries, Gennadiy Zhuravlev stated.

While a tangible increase was registered in trade with West European countries in 1983, the Soviet Union's trade with industrialized capitalist countries put together grew by a mere 1.7 per cent in 1983, which is explained primarily by a decrease in trade with such countries as the United States and Japan. As compared with 1982, trade with the United States shrank by 15 per cent, from 2.2 to 1.9 billion roubles. Trade with Japan dropped 18 per cent as compared with 1982 -- the first drop in the post-war period -- from 3.7 to 3 billion roubles. This situation is largely explained by the U.S. policy of "sanctions" and restrictions on trade with the USSR, and also by the course of the Japanese Government for holding back bilateral contacts in trade and the economy.

Basically there are large [word indistinct] the development of mutually-beneficial trade between the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and the USA and Japan, on the other, Gennadiy Zhuravlev pointed out. To use those possibilities, he said, it is necessary for the U.S. and Japanese sides to create normal conditions for this trade, not to link it with questions which have nothing to do with commerce.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN POWER PLANTS -- The Yenikend hydroelectric power plant will generate electricity from the unused potential of the Kura River in the region between the Shamkur and Mingechaur power plants. The Azerbaijan power generating installations complex has begun the construction of the power plant. The new installation will link Mingechaur power plant with the (?ortakur) network, which is under construction, with a number of [word indistinct]. This will completely utilize the waters of the river. When completed, the resources of the water artery, which is the largest in the Transcaucasus, will have been completely utilized. [Excerpt] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 17 Apr 84 GF]

BEKETOV URGES INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY

OW170915 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast: report by political observer Viktor Beketov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. These days, when spring work is gathering momentum in the country's fields, our main concern is about the land, sowing, and the future harvest. Even people having vocations in the city ask themselves: is there sufficient moisture in the soil and should grain crops not be resown after a winter with little snow? This concern is yet another illustration that the Food Program is a nationwide cause.

However, the task is set in such a way as to depend less on the whims of nature. The major condition for successful work is acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the highly efficient use of production potential, and strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture, further developing the mechanization and chemical methods of production and extensive land reclamation.

A special role in transferring agriculture onto the industrial track is assigned to machine building. Supplying kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agro-industrial complex enterprises with highly efficient equipment is the task set in a number of decisions by the party and government.

Major capital investments allocated to create new equipment and the combined efforts of building and machine-building ministries bring definite results. Thus, plans of supply of tractors and motor vehicles were fulfilled last year, advanced development of new equipment is being ensured, important production and social projects in rural areas have been commissioned, and utilization of machinery and tractor pools has been improved.

However, on the whole the situation cannot be considered satisfactory. There are serious shortcomings in the conduct of technical policy, in the service, repair, and preservation of equipment. The output of so-called machinery with attachments [shleyfomashiny] is increasing slowly. As a result, ever-increasing horsepower -- and this amounts to several dozen for every agricultural worker -- is not used efficiently enough and the labor productivity of machine operators is low.

The situation regarding equipment for industrial production processes, the placement of mineral and artificial fertilizers, and for fodder procurement is particularly poor.

The long-standing problem -- which particularly has often been broached by the press and television -- of production of sets of machinery for high-powered tractors has not been solved. The task of increasing the technical level, the quality, and in particular the reliability of agricultural equipment remains, as before, very topical.

The resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo defines the practical measures for intensifying the work of central and local organs associated with the development of agricultural machine-building, increasing production and supply of equipment for 1984-1990, and increasing its utilization efficiency at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in every way possible.

Discussion of these questions at the regular meeting of the Politburo following the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex convincingly supports the words of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko that our party considers development of agriculture not only an economic concern but also a paramount sociopolitical task.

TV REPORTS AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX SHORTCOMINGS

LD121555 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT 12 April carries a 14.5 minute program on news of the agro-industrial complex with correspondents from around the country, conducted by commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy.

Ruvinskiy begins by noting that spring has now come almost everywhere and that fieldwork is in progress in all union republics. He follows with general comments about restructuring the whole agro-industrial complex in line with fulfilling the Food Program, quoting Chernenko at the party plenum on the country now being at an important point in the 5-year plan and about the role of local soviets in overseeing farming affairs.

The first caller is Stavropol correspondent Apollon Petrov, who states that having completed sowing of spring grain and pulse crops, the kray's farmers are now engaged in mass sowing of sugar beet. Sunflower is being tried out in one or two places where the soil is warm enough. Potato planting is in full swing on the hill plantations of Karachayevo-Cherkessiya. He goes on to note a problem concerning wheat: Whereas up to 2/3 of all wheat sold used to be strong varieties, over the last 3 years production of such wheat had declined to about 1/3 of its previous levels, the reasons being a mixture of natural conditions and poor cultivation practices.

From Belorussia, correspondent Aleksey Guretskiy calls to say that spring crops are to occupy over 3 million hectares in the republic. Sowing is now in full swing, having begun in the improved lands of the south and southwest. But, he continues, there have been some problems with machinery, in Brest Oblast among others, but farmers have managed to contrive a variety of broad-sweep and multiple-operation units. Another problem was that there has been little rain and strong winds which have dried out the soil. Many farms have now completed sowing early grain crops and pulses.

From Baku, correspondent Elkhan Mamedov calls to say that the problem in Azerbaijan has been a wet spring, which came late and was on the cool side. Vegetable growers are expecting to start picking cabbage around 20 or 22 April. In this connection there arises the problem of packaging, and Mamedov introduces Rafael (Amirovich Abasov), deputy chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply of Azerbaijan, who in turn introduces Nikolay Ivanovich Lykov, chief of Soyuzglavtara, who is in the studio in Moscow. A discussion ensues in which they state that Azerbaijan farmers have this year been let down over supplies of packaging materials by Sverdlovsk and Perm timber suppliers. Lykov explains that the government has made a special decision that by 1 July there should be sufficient supplies of packaging available to cope with 80 percent of the anticipated need for 1984, and he expects this to be met on condition that first-quarter pledges are met by suppliers.

As for Azerbaijan, measures are to be taken to see that all necessary packing cases are delivered by 1 May. It is calculated that fruit and vegetable procurement this year will be up 12 percent compared to 1983, which means that even more packaging will be needed than was planned. Consequently those areas having first need of packaging from Soyuzglavtara must be sure to return it expeditiously for use by subsequent areas. Republics like the Ukraine, Moldavia, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan produce their own packaging, but they need raw materials in the form of scrap timber, and the problem is that timber organizations have been slipshod in dealing with this.

The other aspect of this, Lykov goes on, is that new techniques must be brought in, such as the packing of fruit and vegetables in containers. Some experience has already been obtained in this area, and this year special ships will be sailing from Astrakhan with containers of fruit and vegetables.

A decision has been made by RSFSR agricultural authorities that melons should be transported only by container ships; other progressive methods are also to be introduced, which he does not specify. Returning to the specific situation in Azerbaijan, Lykov says that inspectors visited Azerbaijan in March and found that in many places packaging was not being taken care of properly.

The Stavropol correspondent interjects a question, which he says is on behalf of Cherkessk farmers, as to whether cases manufactured from polymer substances, which are more suitable for produce that is to be refrigerated, cannot be made widely available. Lykov replies that this matter is in hand, that the equipment to manufacture these is available and they should be in large-scale production this year. They are already being made in Astrakhan, but minor problems remain over the sizes of the cases and lids, which are not easy to stack together for return, he concludes.

UKRAINIAN OFFICIAL ON EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS

LD171625 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0910 GMT on 17 April broadcasts correspondent Vladimir Sokolov's 18-minute interview of Viktor Lazarevich Filonenko, chairman of Goskomselkhoztekhnika of the Ukrainian SSR, who says that integration into the agro-industrial complex made it necessary for the agricultural machinery services to change the way they organized their economic relations with partners, improve technical services, and speed up scientific and technical progress in rural areas. Filonenko says effective measures are taken in response to any criticism of Selkhoztekhnika, and the recent All-Union Economic Conference on the Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex, and Chernenko's plenum speech, laid down clear guidelines for further efforts.

Filonenko says soviets are responsible for specifying the type of quantity of agricultural technology, equipment, and materials required, and for reallocating these as required by local conditions. Selkhoztekhnika is wholly responsible for the quality of machinery. In the current 5-year period, farms in the Ukraine have already been provided with over 160,000 tractors, about 140,000 trucks, 40,000 grain harvesting combines, and much more machinery.

In order to ensure that machinery is ready for immediate and faultless use, Filonenko says a finishing, tuning, and hauling center will be set up at every rayon agricultural machinery service. This network has been started and will be finished in the next year or two.

Instances of Selkhoztekhnika being directly involved in use of machinery on the farm are noteworthy; Shargorodskiy RAPO, Vinnitsa Oblast, has made the rayon Selkhoztekhnika wholly responsible for organizing the use, repair, and maintenance of the machinery pool, and the farm maintenance services are subordinated to Selkhoztekhnika.

Filonenko says material incentives for careful use of machinery have been instituted in teams. A Selkhoztekhnika technician is present on each farm, and is in charge of maintenance and use of machinery; the RAPO has recommended material incentives for these technicians in the form of selling them grain, as is done in the case of other farm specialists. He says this is a direct step toward giving Selkhoztekhnika workers incentives for promoting the final results achieved on each farm. Last year, he says there was a reduction in the full-scale repairs required in the rayon, fuel consumption was down, and expenses for repairs and maintenance in the rayon as a whole were reduced by almost 300,000 rubles.

Filonenko says many criticisms are made of the quality of repair and maintenance work. The transfer to the team system of labor organization will help to correct bad workmanship, and a system of guaranteed repair is being instituted whereby faulty repairs on the part of the Selkhoztekhnika must be made good free of charge, and a guarantee period is set. Preventive maintenance thus also becomes more important.

Regarding repairs done on farms, Filonenko says the chief problem continues to be that of spare parts, although with every year the shortage becomes less. Over a quarter of the cost of repair work goes on spare parts; about 20 percent of spare parts presently are remade from used one, and continual improvements are being made. Filonenko cites instances, however, of poor maintenance and bad usage of equipment which is responsible for poor performance on individual farms.

This year, Filonenko says machinery overhaul in the Ukraine was carried out earlier than previously, ready for the spring fieldwork, and mechanized teams have been formed efficiently through Selkhoztekhnika in accordance with the unified RAPO program.

Filonenko says there are about 8,000 large-scale and highly-mechanized complexes, interfarm enterprises and associations engaged in animal husbandry, and the productivity of cattle and fowl on these is higher than on average in the republic, and labor costs and actual costs are lower. This is to a considerable degree due to the high level of technical services and maintenance. Criticism, however, and in many cases justified criticism, is directed against Selkhoztekhnika, and new methods of improving services must be found to coordinate efforts and improve standards. He says experiments in Poltava Oblast, whereby the rayon Selkhoztekhnika was made responsible for all work, costs, and use of spare parts over a certain limit, have proved beneficial. This system is being used elsewhere. Filonenko says consistent application of progressive methods to the work of Selkhoztekhnika services will help further implementation and fulfillment of the Food Program.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS -- The republic's agro-industrial complex workers have achieved great successes during the first quarter of the current year. The 3-month plan targets for livestock provisions have been overfulfilled. The procurement plan for animals and poultry has been fulfilled by 120.9 percent, that of milk by 105 percent and eggs by 124.3 percent. Compared with the same period last year the procurement volume of animals and poultry has increased by 10.5 percent, that of milk by 2.5 percent, and eggs by 15.7 percent. [Summary] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 6 Apr 84 GF]

COSMONAUTS CORRECT SPACE COMPLEX'S ORBIT

LD190921 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov are working in space for their 72d day. Yesterday, a correction to the orbital complex was carried out using the engine unit of the cargo vessel. The height of orbit following the maneuvering was increased by an average of 20 km. Today's program for the crew's work is planned to include transferring cargo from the cargo ship to the station; checking instruments and apparatus; and transmitting to earth information acquired recently during medical research. According to telemetric data, the onboard systems of the station and the two ships are functioning normally. The health of all three cosmonauts is good.

BRIEFS

MARITIME SATELLITE STATION -- Thirty km from Odessa, on the shore of the Khadzhibeyskiy Liman, our country's first international maritime satellite system station has begun operating. In front of the two story building there are two parabolic aerials, one facing towards the Atlantic, the other towards the Indian Ocean. The station has been built and is operating within the framework of the International Maritime Satellite Communications Organization. The station is becoming a reliable intermediary between the fleet and shore to solve various practical shipping problems. One of the most important tasks of the Odessa station and of the whole international system is its part in ensuring maritime safety. Specialists consider that it will be possible to successfully augment the international program for seeking out ships and aircraft in distress, known under the name COSPAR/SARSAT. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Apr 84 LD]

EDITORIAL ARTICLE BLASTS PENTAGON 'PAMPHLET'

PM171003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[Editorial article published under the title "The Vain Attempts of the Washington Falisifers".]

[Text] It is becoming ever clearer that the policy of the present U.S. Administration is a militarist policy, a policy of preparation for war. Growing awareness of this is generating more and more energetic resistance everywhere to this course. Protests are swelling even among the USA's allies, and anxiety is growing stronger among the U.S. population. In these conditions Washington is forced to maneuver. There they are resorting more and more to rhetoric about their supposed love of peace. Nor do they disdain to use blatant deception.

The latest portion of such a dish from the Pentagon's propaganda kitchen recently came onto the U.S. and West European market in the form of a pamphlet entitled "Soviet Military Might."

Let us say at once that this is by no means a new publication. This is the third edition, but in effect it amounts to the same old collection of fabrications and cheap juggling with facts. C. Weinberger, the frank apostle of nuclear war and U.S. defense secretary, publicizes this propaganda relic. This speaks for itself.

Presenting the brochure at a specially convened press conference, Weinberger spent a good hour animatedly waving a pointer at maps and diagrams, trying to prove nothing more nor less than the Soviet Union is striving for "world domination" and is engaged in an unbridled buildup of its armaments in order to strike at the West. But the United States, it seems, is full of a love of peace, striving for real arms reductions; its current programs only "correct the disturbed balance", and never even thinks, so it seems, of achieving military superiority.

Yes, such fables they are telling while, in addition, resorting to the most unsqueamish means. Here are some specimens.

First method: There is hardly any need to prove that Washington is preparing for nuclear war -- limited and long, drawn-out ones; intends to be first to use nuclear arms and makes insane calculations aimed at winning a nuclear war. There are, to this effect, direct statements by the President, vice president and defense secretary of the United States. Nobody ever took them back or refuted them. Appropriate directives have also been published, such as, for instance, Directive No 59 or "Directives in the Field of Defense for 1985 -- 1989 Fiscal Years." Nobody has ever annulled those either.

But now, Weinberger, not batting an eyelid, states that all this does not exist and has never existed, that the United States is not preparing for nuclear war and does not intend to conduct it. And, as if this line were not enough, a monstrous slander is added to it to the effect that it is the USSR who intends to unleash a nuclear war and to win it, the Weinberger has some "concrete information" about the military doctrine of USSR on this subject.

Of course, the details of this information are not specified. It could not be otherwise. The defense secretary is applying the well-known Goebbels rule: The bigger the lie, the greater the chance that someone will believe it.

But no lie can stand up against the truth. And the truth here is that preventive and annexationist wars of all kinds and scales are alien to Soviet military doctrine. All this is alien to the very nature of socialism. Soviet military doctrine contains no concept of preventive strikes, nor of the first use of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is a convinced opponent of such concepts. It does not aim to achieve superiority over others, but will not permit superiority to be achieved over itself. It is precisely the Soviet Union which proposes the most radical measures for the reduction of the nuclear confrontation while maintaining the existing approximate balance, which is an objective foundation for the preservation of peace.

The truth is that the USSR has adopted a pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons, and the United States refuses to do this. And who voted against the proposal submitted at the UN on the initiative of the USSR to declare nuclear war a most serious crime against humanity? The United States. Who is objecting to the introduction of specific norms between states possessing nuclear weapons, aimed at ruling out any outbreak of nuclear war? The United States again. And no efforts by Mr Weinberger and his ilk can conceal this truth.

Second method: It is well-known that the U.S. leadership is absolutely obsessed with the idea of creating ever more refined weapons systems designed for delivering a first (disarming) nuclear strike. To this end the United States builds "MX" and Midget man ICBMs, "Trident II" submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and is deploying in West Europe medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles. But on this matter Weinberger prefers not to expound. He simply declares all U.S. preparations "legitimate and highly moral."

On the other hand, the Soviet Union's responsive measures in modernizing its systems, carried out within the legitimate framework of the accords concerning strategic weapons (SALT I and SALT II) are portrayed as "destabilizing" and aggressive. Well, really! The thief is crying, stop, thief!

Third method: In a recent speech at Georgetown University, President Reagan again stated categorically that the United States intends to conduct international affairs from a position of strength. And this is not just words. The unprecedented American arms building programs are aimed at acquiring overwhelming military force and using it to impose the United States' will on others. Grenada, Lebanon, Central America -- these are clear examples of the implementation of this piratical policy. There is also the intent to use force in other places, proclaiming whole geographical regions as zones of "special American interests," creating interventionist forces and special commands for the Near and Middle East, the Caribbean and other regions. A blatantly cynical policy of expansion and state terrorism is being pursued.

However, since it is required that this policy be somehow whitewashed, they would like to ascribe to the USSR... "a readiness to resort at any moment to the use of military force, and a striving to extend its political and military dominion throughout the world."

Yet they know that this is an unpardonable slander. They know, and without embarrassment continue to slander.

It cannot be proven to anyone that the USSR lays claim to other people's territory, or imposes its order on other peoples and states.

Method number four: Having set themselves the aim of painting a "Soviet military threat" and their own peaceableness, scribblers from the United States Defense Department are laying themselves out, resorting to all sorts of inventions and are juggling with the facts.

Having, for example, made the "major discovery" that the USSR has launched a new submarine of the "Typhoon" type and is completing construction of another, they declare this an "impermissible growth of Soviet military potential."

They portray an assumed alarm, but they themselves already have in service five of the latest submarines of a comparable class with ballistic missiles, and next year, when there will be seven of them, as has been hinted plainly by official spokesmen, they intend to throw off the limitations provided for in the SALT II agreement altogether. While making much of the quantity of warheads on the Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles, they carefully hush up the fact that the United States has about 6,000 nuclear warheads in submarine-based ballistic missiles, while the USSR has only a fraction of this number. Finally, they just keep quiet about the fact that it was precisely the American side which did not accept the Soviet proposal to reach an accord on mutually refraining from building new "Typhoon" class submarines in the USSR and "Ohio" class in the United States.

Just as groundless is the assertion in the American pamphlet that the USSR has some "dangerous" plan concerning its fleet of aircraft carriers.

And here again there is an attempt to distort the real position. First, the USSR, unlike the United States, has no strike aircraft-carriers. Its aircraft-carrying ships are for anti-submarine warfare and do not represent a threat to anyone's territory. This also shows the defensive nature of Soviet military doctrine. But the United States has some 15 strike aircraft-carriers with hundreds of nuclear-weapon-carrying aircraft and thousands of nuclear warheads on board. This is an offensive, aggressive arsenal, a source of constant threat to any part of the world. But in Washington, this is considered natural and even legitimate.

Further. The insatiable appetite of the Pentagon, which has set out to build, and deploy in large numbers, long-range cruise missiles for all kinds of launching, is well known. The USSR's proposals for a ban on this new form of strategic weapon have been rejected. They have taken such missiles into Western Europe and fitted them to squadrons of B-52 bombers in the United States itself. Not only that, they are now talking of new generations of cruise missiles and creating threats to the Soviet Union "from all latitudes."

And, on top of everything, they are complaining that the USSR also creates cruise missiles. This is, indeed, the height of hypocrisy.

The same dirty game is conducted around Soviet medium-range and tactical ballistic missiles. Having commenced the deployment of their new missiles in Western Europe and having caused the Geneva talks to break down, they are now depicting the counter-measures forced upon the USSR, the appearance of Soviet operational-tactical missiles of increased range in GDR and CSSR, the cancellation of the moratorium on the deployment of the SS-20 missiles and widening the USSR submarine patrol zones as actions "not provoked by anything" and as a manifestation of the USSR striving "to obtain military advantages." Here too, we have an example of the pot calling the kettle black.

Fifth method: Readers of the Pentagon pamphlet are being told that the USSR is allegedly starting an arms race in space. Of course, once again there are no proofs of this: There are a couple of enigmatic paragraphs and two or three photographs which show nothing. That is all. The main thing is that there is not a word about the fact that the United States, as is clear from recently declassified Pentagon documents, has been developing programs for the militarization of space since 1958, that the Reagan administration has precisely formulated the aim of making space a bridgehead for aggression and is spending billions of dollars to this end, and is refusing point-blank to hold talks on the inadmissibility of the militarization of space.

These insinuations against the Soviet Union are aimed at super-naive people.

The authors of the pamphlet would like to ascribe to the Soviet Union certain programs for the creation of anti-missile defense for the territory of the country, but the facts cannot be disaffirmed.

It is not the Soviet Union, but Washington which has announced the start of work to create a large-scale BMD [ballistic missile defense] system, thus jeopardizing the treaty on the limitation of BMD systems, which was concluded for an indefinite term. Vast sums have already been spent for these purposes, special organizational structures have been established, and scientific centers and production capacities have been engaged. Of course, the Pentagon booklet says nothing about this.

On the other hand, an attempt is being made to construct a mythical Soviet program in this sphere. They pretend they do not know about the USSR's firm line on maintaining and strengthening the treaty on antimissile defense, and have never heard that the Soviet side is firmly opposed to the establishment of any such large-scale systems, which in present circumstances can only serve the ends of preparing for aggression in the expectation of going unpunished.

Sixth method: The pamphlet authors are praising their own peaceloving nature, manifested, allegedly, in the fact that Washington is withdrawing a number of its tactical nuclear warheads from Western Europe. But what is this virtue worth in reality? It turned out that only those warheads are being withdrawn which are either obsolete or whose carriers are old and have been written off as they came to an end of their useful life. They are being replaced, on the other hand, by new warheads and not some simple ones, but those specially designed for first strike, being used on Pershings, cruise missiles and planes. Production of neutron artillery shells intended for Europe is in full swing. And altogether the United States has planned to create additionally up to 30,000 new nuclear warheads in the course of the next 10 years. This is peaceloving, Washington style.

Seventh method: The booklet again repeats the fabrications about the USSR's preparations for chemical and bacteriological war. These have long since been exposed, and do not merit any reply. The United States can never erase from human memory the fact of its criminal use of chemical weapons in Vietnam, to which hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese and thousands of U.S. soldiers themselves fell victim. They will not succeed in striking a pose as "fighters" for a ban on chemical weapons. This is inconsistent with real programs for the modernization and growth of the U.S. chemical arsenal.

The attempts of the Pentagon falsifiers to use reference to pontoons, bridge-builders, and trucks in the Soviet Army as evidence of the USSR's "insidious designs" look utterly ridiculous. It turns out that a threat to Western security is posed by Soviet border guards, militiamen, and even... members of DOSAAF.

All these clumsy falsifications are strung together in an attempt to convince the Western reader that the alleged "Soviet military threat" is growing and becoming omnipresent. And the conclusion from this is always the same: America and NATO must arm, must increase their military strength and be ready to use it to implement their hegemonistic aims.

The American brochure and C. Weinberger's statement comprise a typical example of slander and the same old fabrications and falsifications. But it is symptomatic that a new edition of the brochure is being published now.

In an election year, the Administration would very much like to convince Americans that the course it is pursuing of whipping up tension and the arms race, and shamelessly robbing the taxpayers to satisfy the demands of the military-industrial complex, is justified.

At the same time, the appearance of the pamphlet is a promise from the White House to the American monopolies that they will continue to be generously funded from the state treasury.

Of course, Washington would also like to frighten its allies with the "Soviet threat" and thus exert pressure on them to make them keep in step along the road of implementing militarist plans.

They are clearly trying to deceive the public, both their own at home, and abroad, to intimidate the man-in-the-street and suppress antiwar feelings.

But the truth cannot be concealed from the peoples. They have heard enough pseudo-peaceloving and inflammatory words from Washington. The main thing is, they are seeing ever more clearly where the policy of the present American Administration could lead. The peoples insistently demand constructive changes in U.S. policy. There can be no hiding from these demands behind libelous pamphlets or deceptive statements.

TOLUBKO, OTHERS SIGN MILITARY TEACHER'S OBITUARY

PM111354 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[Obituary of A.V. Solodov]

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General of Engineers Prof Aleksandr Vasilyevich Solodov, deputy chief of the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Military Academy for teaching and educational work, winner of the USSR State Prize, RSFSR meritorious worker in science and technology, and doctor of technical sciences, has died suddenly. He dedicated his entire conscious life to wholehearted service to the socialist motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, whose ranks he joined in 1948.

A.V. Solodov was born in a worker's family in the city of Novocherkassk, Rostov Oblast, in 1919. He joined the Soviet Army in 1941 and fought actively during the Great Patriotic War with the troops of the Southwestern and 8th Ukrainian Fronts.

From 1947, when he graduated from the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Military Academy, he was a lecturer, then head of department, and for 22 years deputy chief of the Academy for teaching and educational work. He showed himself to be a capable organizer and talented scientist, was a top specialist in automatic guidance and the theory of information, and a member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council for Guidance and Navigation Problems. His extensive theoretical knowledge, vast erudition, and constant striving for scientific quest enabled A.V. Solodov to resolve successfully a number of important scientific problems in enhancing the efficiency of weapons and combat equipment. He was the author of over 100 scientific works, including fundamental monographs and textbooks which have been universally recognized. He trained many young scientists and highly qualified specialists.

[Signed] V.F. Tolubko, V.M. Shabanov, I.N. Shkadov, P.N. Kuleshov, D.I. Litovtsev, V.S. Nedelki, F.P. Tonnik, V.M. Mikhalkin, V.S. Orlov, K.A. Fedorenko, V.S. Belous, and N.A. Filippovich.

DOSAAF DOCUMENTARY ON AFGHAN WAR VETERAN SHOWN

OW140845 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1925 GMT on 31 March carries the 19-minute "DOSAAF for the Homeland" documentary film devoted to DOSAAF activities.

The documentary begins with a videomontage showing various DOSAAF military-technical scenes, cutting to a clip of the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress featuring the address by Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee. A brief shot shows Deputy Defense Minister Gorshkov in the presidium. In his address, Yegorov names a number of congress delegates "who passed through initial training at DOSAAF organizations and schools" including "Aleksandr (Novak), bearer of the Order of Lenin." Video cuts to show (Novak) sitting with other delegates.

DOSAAF activities at a Latvian kolkhoz are shown over video showing (Novak) at his home; in his laboratory; walking with a pronounced limp at the Dzhambul Hydraulic Engineering Institute; reviewing students and giving classroom instruction at the Dzhambul DOSAAF Motor Vehicle School. The narrator says:

"Having completed service in the Army, he works as a laboratory worker in a veterinary tekhnikum and studies by correspondence at the Dzhambul Hydraulic Engineering Institute.

"(Novak) devotes his spare time to active work in the defense society, for a soldier is always a soldier. Another group of youths is beginning training at the Dzhambul DOSAAF Motor Vehicle School. Aleksandr often meets with students during political studies -- lessons in courage -- and discusses the lofty duty of a defender of the homeland, the sense of military comradeship, and his military service.

"It was not easy. One day a convoy of food and equipment for the Afghan people which his subunit was escorting was attacked by dushmans [bandits]. Aleksandr was wounded; however, he did not leave the field of battle and contained the bandit attacks for almost 3 hours."

Video then shows more DOSAAF activities, including training using BTR-60 APC's and MI-1 helicopters. This is followed by a feature on cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya, who is a DOSAAF graduate, and a clip of the December 1983 meeting of USSR Ministry of Defense leaders with armed forces veterans, providing excerpts of Ustinov's address on the importance of the DOSAAF and shots of Ogarkov, Sokolov, Kulikov, Yepishev, and other military leaders in the presidium. A feature follows on DOSAAF veteran Sereda.

The program ends with video showing Soviet regular troops engaging in armed and unarmed combat, negotiating confidence courses, and performing combat training, with shots of BMD assault guns, parachuting operations, and night exercises.

CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE AT VILNIUS KOLKHOZ

LD160927 Vilnius Domestic Service in Russian 1233 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Measures for the social reconstruction of rural areas are an inseparable part of the Food Program. Developed housing construction and the construction of cultural, production and other objects facilitate the expansion of the civil defense material-technical base. On the other hand, measures carried out in the civil defense system in the rural areas have a favorable influence on the fulfillment of the complex economic development plans.

We see this on many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in our Rokiskis Rayon. The provisions of the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to the effect that in the conditions of a greatly exacerbated international situation the strict fulfillment of the plans and conscientious and highly productive work are not only commitments but also the patriotic duty of each workers' collective and of each Soviet man are of great importance to the strengthening and improvement of civil defense.

These and many other provisions and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum have equipped the workers' collectives in our rayon with a program of the strengthening and improvement of civil defense.

Complex exercises are the main form of the preparation by the national economic objects, the leading staff commanders, and the population. I wish to show by the example of a complex civil defense exercises at the Juzintai Kolkhoz headed by Romas Kriauciunas how the civil defense tasks are being solved in combination with production activity.

The exercise was preceded by extensive preparations. All categories of those being prepared were given lessons; the exercises of commanding staff and special tactical exercises were carried out. The necessary material-technical base was prepared for the fulfillment of practical measures, documents for the performance of the exercise were prepared, and a thorough plan of production activity was drawn up. During the preparations substantial political educational work was carried out among the kolkhoz workers, the placing of party staff in the formations was revised, and their tasks and duties were specified. The progress of the preparations for the exercise was discussed at production and party meetings.

And then, early in the morning on the fixed day, a telephone call from the rayon center was made to the apartment of kolkhoz chairman Comrade Kriauciunas. He was informed about the start of the exercise. After the announcement about the exercise people hurried from various parts of the Juzintai settlement to the places of assembly. After a brief and businesslike conversation in the office of the kolkhoz chairman the main experts and the commanders of formations departed to their place of work. Work according to the plan started at the farm sections, brigades and workshops. The remaining kolkhoz workers and members of their families also knew what to do at that moment. Stock breeders were hermetically closing the farm premises, covering the windows with bricks, sandbags and wooden shields. They prepared protective masks for highly productive animals and arranged a platform for their veterinary treatment. Methods for the protection of fodder from radioactive contamination were applied.

For the sheltering of the population protective premises were prepared, using for this purpose basements, cellars and other places below ground level. Work on the protection of wells was carried out.

The formation personnel and the population were supplied with gas masks at the center that issued means of individual protection. They carried out their technical check. People who did not receive gas masks were preparing the simplest means for the protection of breathing organs. They were helped in this by the consultation station.

In case the central electricity supply failed, agricultural machinery was prepared for the supply of water to towers and wells and for the machine milking of cows. In order to ensure essential activity on the farm sections, workshops sought means of regeneration and generation of electricity with the aid of machinery in the farm's possession. Various types of internal combustion engines were prepared for work.

Extensive work was carried out in order to protect the premises against fire. Other practical measures provided for by the exercise's plan were carried out. Reliable protection of houses, farm sections, grain and vegetable stores from radioactive dust was organized. The situation was hourly becoming increasingly complex. But the kolkhoz workers and members of formations did not lose their presence of mind. They did everything in an organized manner and skillfully. During lessons they had acquired knowledge and skills, and now the time had come to test in practice the quality of the teaching.

During the analysis of the exercise the kolkhoz chairman and head of civil defense, Comrade Kriauciunas, said: Now we know better what to do when there is danger on the horizon. American imperialists are feverishly preparing a nuclear war against us. In these conditions economic and defense measures must not be separated from each other.

The Juzintai Kolkhoz is not the only example in the rayon of the purposeful solving of civil defense tasks. There are many good examples in our rayon where a wide range of measures in the further improvement of civil defense and wise combination of teaching measures with the solution of production tasks are very beneficial for each farm.